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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 890 to 895, 899, 901, 902, 904, 926, 905, 906, 908 . 4595—4631

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 896 to 898, 900, 903, 907,909 to 933 . . . 4631—49

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1343—1423 and 1425 to 1463 . . . . 4649—4728

Papers laid on the Table 4728

Committee on Privileges —

Sixth and Seventh Reports 4729

Message from Rajya Sabha 4729-30

Business of the House 4730-31

Bills introduced —

Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill 4731

Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 4732

Delhi Rent Control Bill—

Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee . . . . . 4732—93

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-second Report . . . . . 4794—96

Private Members' Bills introduced . . . . . 4797—99

1. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of section 15) by Shri Ram Krishan 4797
2. Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of section 8) by Shri Ram Krishan 4797
3. Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of the Schedule) by Shri Ram Krishan 4797-98
4. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of the Preamble and substitution of article (83 by Shri Rajendra Singh 4798
5. Constitution (Amendment) Bill, (Amendment of Article 136, 226, 227, 228 and 329) by Shri Shree Narayan Das . . . . . 4798—99

Sikh Gurdwaras Bill—

Motion to circulate . . . . . 4799—4856

Parliamentary Privilege Bill—

Motion to consider 4857-58

Daily Digest . . . . . 4859—66

Consolidated Contents (1st December to 12th December, 1958) . . . . (i—iv)

N.B.—The Sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, 12th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Flying Club in Jammu and Kashmir

*890. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a flying club in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if not, whether the Government would consider the establishment of such a club as soon as possible?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The establishment of a Flying Club rests with the local residents or the State Government concerned. The Government of India can extend the subsidy scheme to a flying club in Jammu and Kashmir if one is established.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में हकूमत जम्मू और काश्मीर ने आपके पास क्या कोई सिफारिश भेजी है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : अभी तक कोई सिफारिश नहीं आई है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know if the students and the general public have made any representations?

Shri Mohiuddin: Not so far.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it only the residents of any State that may bring into existence a flying club or can a State Government also take the initiative.

Shri Mohiuddin: The State Government is also a resident of that State... (*Interruptions*). Of course the Government also can take the initiative.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : इस हकीकत के पेशनजर कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में तालीम आम है और तालिबइलम हवाबाजी में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं ऐसी हालत में क्या हकूमत हिन्दुस्तान का यह फर्ज नहीं होता है कि फ्लाइंग क्लब को रियासत जम्मू और काश्मीर में खुद ही एस्टेबलिश करे ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह आपकी तजवीज है । मैं जरूर इस मामले पर गौर करूंगा ।

Gokhale Committee

*891. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1646 on the 27th September, 1958 and state the further progress of work done by the Inland Water Transport Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Gokhale so far in connection with Inland Water Transport?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Committee have since visited some of the important waterways of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as well as the Damodar Valley Corporation's Navigation Canal from

the Durgapur Barrage to the Hooghly in West Bengal.

Shri Ram Krishan: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister has stated that the interim report is expected. May I know whether that report has been received?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already informed the House that the interim recommendations of this committee have been received and they are now under the consideration of the respective Governments.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the committee has been set up some years ago and it looks as if it is going to take some more years, is the Government trying to do anything expeditiously in order to give effect at least to the interim recommendations in consultation with the State Governments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The work of the committee embraces within its ambit a very wide field of investigation, survey and discussions and its final recommendations are to be made after all these stages are completed. It is not expected that the report can come out so soon as the hon. Member might perhaps expect. Interim recommendations have been made in regard to each one of the States and those recommendations are being followed up vigorously.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the mercantile and the trade union interests in Bihar are unanimous in their demand for a river transport corporation there for the Ganga sector as well as the connected inland waterways and if so what is the reaction of the Government to that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think that question does not arise out of this question. Even so, I may inform him that the opinion is that it may not be possible to restore the entire I.W.T. scheme in Bihar as it used to obtain before because it is already obvious that after the suspension or cessation of the service, the traffic had already been absorbed either by the road or the railways and there has been no difficulty about that and only in certain sectors in Bihar some sort of a scheme may be possible.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the interim recommendations of the Gokhale Committee had been forwarded to the Andhra Pradesh and the Madras State Governments so far as the Buckingham Canal is concerned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. They are being followed up with the Madras and Andhra Pradesh Governments.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Has any progress been made in regard to the promise which has been given about canal navigation in the D.V.C.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have just now indicated in the reply to the main question, the committee has only recently visited the D.V.C. area and we expect its interim recommendations after some time.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In answer to a question on the 27th September, 1958 the hon. Minister has stated that these interim recommendations had been forwarded to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras Governments. May I know whether any action has been taken on them and if not when will action be taken on them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main recommendation was that experimental dredging should be undertaken on the Buckingham Canal between mile 179 and mile 181 to study a particular phenomenon—that is, even after the dredging or deepening of the canal or it rises up to the previous level again. They want to go down to a depth of about six feet to see whether this will be the effect. Similar experiments will be repeated in certain areas in Madras also.

Artificial Rain

*892. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1671 on the 27th September, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the scheme to produce artificial rain by the installation of steam injectors during the monsoon season has been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme has been recommended by the Board of Research and the Advisory Board of the I.C.A.R. The scheme will now be placed before the Standing Finance Committee and the Governing Body of the Council in the last week of December, 1958 for allotment of funds.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether the Government proposes to send another study team abroad for this purpose?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the total funds allotted for this scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total funds that may be allotted come to about Rs. 10,700.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: As long as four years back, a team was sent to Australia—a team of experts—to study the clouds to produce artificial rain. May I know the result of the work of that expert team in Australia?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would require notice for that question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो योजना स्वीकार की जा रही है, इसके अन्तर्गत एक इंच बारिश होने में कितना खर्चा बैठेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : जो खर्चा वर्चा है, उसका अभी तक कुछ अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है। मगर आशा है कि जितनी बारिश होगी, उससे कम खर्चा आयेगा।

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the method adopted by the Centre for producing artificial rain is different from the method being adopted by the Government of Madras?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This method is injecting something in the clouds.... (*Interruptions*). (*An hon. Member*: Something!).

Shri Raghunath Singh: Everything is in the clouds.

An Hon. Member: Is it not steam? (*Interruptions.*).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. It is steam.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the method adopted by the Madras Government and whether that method is different from the one that is adopted by the Centre.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think that since this gentleman is coming from Madras—the man who has proposed the scheme is Dr. Savur, ex-Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Madras—I believe it is the same man and so probably the same method.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have worked out the cost of producing artificial rain and come to any conclusion about the cost for one square mile inch of artificial rain?

Mr. Speaker: He is not able to say about one inch, what to talk of one square mile inch. Let us go to the next question.

Dues from China

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*893. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any sum is still due from the Chinese Government relating to "Overseas Communications Services";

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken for its recovery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 1,29,230.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Chinese Government through the Indian Embassy in Peking. The Indian Embassy has intimated that until the Chinese Government come to some decision in regard to similar claims by other Governments they are not likely either to reject or admit the Indian claim.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know since when this amount is due from the Chinese Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The dues pertain to the period December 1948 to 24th May, 1949.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know on what account this sum was due?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This was on account of telegraph charges for traffic handled on the Bombay-Shanghai-Bombay direct radio telegraph service for the period I have just mentioned.

Shri Assar: If this amount is not recovered in a fixed time, will the Government stop giving facilities to China for overseas communications services?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The amount is deposited with the Cable and Wireless Limited, London. In fact, they have assured us that after the United Kingdom have taken a decision in this behalf they will give that over to us or hold it in account for us.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any steps have been taken to realise this amount from the Chinese Government in Taiwan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Our initial claim was in fact made to the Formosa Government. They said that they have intimated to the Cable and Wireless Limited to settle the accounts with us. Subsequently, this particular amount was disputed and a claim was made by the Peking Government in regard to it. It is because of these conflicting claims that this amount has not yet been settled.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether over and above these dues there are any dues for direct radio telephone services?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of that.

'Rabi Drive'

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*894. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Damani:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received any reports from the State Governments regarding the special drive for Rabi cultivation; and

(b) what is the nature of the reports and result of the campaign?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The State Governments have not furnished progress reports so far. However, a statement giving the progress made so far in the Rabi Campaign, based on the papers and reports available with the Ministry, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 129.]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether it is a fact that it was not possible to supply even the seed required for sowing, in Rajasthan even 50 per cent. of the requirement was not met and in U.P. there was bungling in this Rabi Campaign which was talked about in the U.P. Assembly?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The proposal is to supply, as far as possible,

better seeds to farmers. The hon. Member referred to U.P. It was not about the Rabi Campaign, it was in the distribution of paddy for the kharif crop that there was some trouble.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what was the requirement of seeds for Rabi Campaign by the Rajasthan Government and what part of that requirement was met by the Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They asked for one lakh maunds and we supplied one lakh maunds.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether in advancing agricultural credits steps have been taken to see that we advance credits to farmers in time, because I find that in Bihar no credit has been advanced at the time of sowing rabi?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have not yet received full reports from the State Governments. From the information that we have we find that Bombay and U.P. have taken very prompt action regarding supply of credits. With regard to other States we have not yet got the reports.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether this Rabi Campaign is intended to be a prelude to providing full scale service facilities to ryots all over India, or is it intended to be only experimental?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was meant for nine States where rabi crops are grown, and Andhra is one of them.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether in comparison to last year the supply of fertilisers has been increased for this campaign; if so, to what extent?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir; we not only increased the supply but it was supplied in time, which is the most important factor in Rabi Campaign. As for the figures, Sir, I have not yet got the details from the States.

Shri Ranga: What about the price?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: My question was, whether this Rabi Campaign will only be a sporadic campaign like our *vanamahotsava*, or is it going to be a permanent institution providing service facilities to agriculturists all over the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is going to be repeated.

Shri Tyagi: What were the main funtions of this Rabi Campaign, and what did it comprise of?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Its main intention is to mobilise and see that all the resources are used to the best advantage of the farmers and to make them sow rabi seeds in time. The campaign comprises mostly of distribution of better seeds, fertilisers and implements, treating of seeds, plant protection, giving credit facilities to farmers and also giving advice to farmers.

Shri Tyagi: Are these facilities not available all the year round? Is it only for a fortnight or so that these facilities for better sowing will be available to the farmers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is meant to see that the available resources reach farmers in time and they are made use of in time so that we may grow more food in the country.

Shri Ranga: May I know what percentage of increase there has been in the price of fertilisers which are being supplied? Also, are Government aware of the fact that there is great blackmarketing prevalent now in the market for fertilisers because of shortage of fertilisers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is no increase in the price of fertilisers in connection with the Rabi Campaign. The hon. Member knows that we are not able to meet more than 55 per cent. of the total demand for fertilisers because we are unable to acquire them from foreign countries due to shortage of foreign exchange.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Could we have some approximate idea of the total

cost of this Rabi Campaign, and whether Government think that it would be in any way commensurate with the results obtained?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The extra expenditure that would be incurred as part of this campaign will be very little. As I have already stated, it is just to expedite and mobilise the existing available resources in the country. And, whatever extra expenditure the States have incurred, they have agreed at the recent conference of Directors of Agriculture that they would meet that within their ceiling in their States.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our Food Minister, Shri A. P. Jain, complained at the inauguration of the Post-graduate Research Institute that there are some States who have given a minor place to agriculture; and, if so, which are those States and how do they cooperate or the extent to which they offered co-operation to this Rabi Campaign?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, this question hardly relates to Rabi Campaign. So far as Rabi Campaign is concerned, it was started in nine States and all the nine States have very well cooperated

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether attempts were made to secure the cooperation of non-official agencies in this campaign; and, if so, to what extent?

Shri A. P. Jain: That was one of the main features of this compaign.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that because of foreign exchange shortage more than 55 per cent. of fertiliser needs in the country could not be met. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government have recently entered into a contract with a foreign firm for the purchase of fertilisers worth more than Rs. 1 crore for the purpose of maintaining gardens under the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not aware of it. If there is any such thing, the question may be addressed to the relevant Ministry.

Shri Jadhav: What is the total acreage that has been brought under the Rabi Campaign, and what is the comparative probable yield?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not received the figures of acreage so far, and it is too early to make any estimate about the likely yield.

Shri Ranga: In what direction do the Government hope for greater production as a result of the special campaign when they themselves admit a shortage in the supply of seed and also fertilizers?

Shri A. P. Jain: The object of this campaign was to mobilize the available resources and those resources were mobilized.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know the amount of seeds that were distributed last year and the amount of seeds that were distributed this year?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have not rereived the figures from the State Governments so far about the seed distributed this year.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I meant the distribution by the Central Government.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Central Government did not distribute seeds directly except in Delhi territory. Last year we distributed nothing. This year we have distributed 6,000 maunds.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: How much have you supplied to the State Governments?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have supplied 9 lakh maunds to the State Governments this year. Last year we supplied only about 3 lakh maunds.

Lepers in Delhi

*895. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

the nature of steps taken to tackle leper problem in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Leprosy is not endemic in Delhi. The problem of leprosy in Delhi is that of leper beggars who come from other States. They are accommodated in the Lepers House, Tahirpur near Shahdara where the admission is voluntary. There is hutted accommodation for about 130 to 140 inmates. The question of establishment of a Leper House on the lines of the Poor House is under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has made a formal request to the Government of India to make certain changes in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act so that the Corporation can take effective steps to deal with this problem and, if so, what is the result of that?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I know, the matter is under their consideration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Has the hon. Minister visited the hutted accommodation near Shahdara and seen the deplorable conditions therein, and secondly, is it a fact that provision for accommodation for lepers was included in the first Five Year Plan for Delhi and then it was shifted to the Second Plan, and may I know the reasons why it is being postponed? The whole of the First Five Year Plan has gone and more than half of the Second Five Year Plan has gone, and so, may I know when we may expect it to materialize?

Shri Karmarkar: There are about four questions in it. Firstly, we no longer call them lepers. Out of courtesy and because they are suffering from leprosy, we call them leprosy patients. Secondly, so far my visit is concerned, I have had the misfortune of visiting it. It is a dismal place and I have seen the deplorable conditions there. I have brought the matter to the attention of the authorities concerned. I am also happy to tell the House that the Corporation and the Delhi Administration are devoting their active attention to this problem. As I said, leprosy is not endemic in Delhi in the sense that happily for Delhi, Delhi does not encourage the spread of the disease here. That is to say, almost 99 per cent. of the patients who come here to earn a living out of charity, come from other States.

Regarding the latter part of the question, well, by this time, I have forgotten it.

Mr. Speaker: About the Plan.

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the first and the second Five Year Plans, that is a matter that concerns the Delhi Administration directly. We have been in touch with them with regard to this problem. We have promised them as much aid as is possible for them in case they put up any proposal for aid. The difficulty is not so much the question of aid as the question of dealing with the problem.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is there any plan to emasculate them?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must catch my eye, and unless and until I call him he ought not to put his question.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: You are not sometimes seeing towards me.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted others also to catch my eye.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I welcome the correction made by the hon. Minister regarding the distinction between a leper and a leprosy patient. I am in wholehearted agreement with him on the fact that they should be called leprosy patients. My question is this. The hon. Minister knows that in the Central Health Council, it was very strongly recommended that the burden cast by leprosy patients coming from other States should be borne by the Government of India so that no State will be burdened by patients coming from another State. What decision has the Government of India

taken with regard to the implementation of this recommendation?

Shri Karmarkar: This question was casually discussed in one of the meetings, as my hon. colleague has said, and it was found impracticable for the Government of India to shoulder all burdens arising out of the action or want of action on the part of the State authorities. And once a precedent is set up, there is no knowing to what extent it will go. So, it was found impracticable to bear the burden of leprosy patients who travel beyond their frontiers and become a sort of a problem elsewhere. It was found not to be a practical proposition for the Government of India to bear the expenses in such a case.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: This is a very serious question.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The question is this. The leprosy patients should not be allowed to give birth to children. Some methods should be adopted, because, according to medical science, these people who are suffering from tuberculosis or from leprosy give birth to too many children. So many children are not needed. Is there a plan to emasculate them?

Shri Karmarkar: The position is this. Leprosy is not an inheritable disease. However, in view of the fact that children born to the leprosy patients naturally live in close proximity and this disease is contracted in the earlier stages of childhood, attempts are being made to see whether sterilization could be done. In some cases proposal has been made for compulsory sterilization, but it has been found to be impracticable till now.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the fact that large numbers of beggars in an advanced stage of the disease are being wheeled about in wheeled conveyances by others around Connaught Circus and other places where people gather and, if so, cannot the hon. Minister exercise his direct or indirect authority to see that these people are sent to the leper houses?

Shri Karmarkar: That is precisely the problem which, as I said, the Delhi Administration and the Municipal Corporation are trying to tackle. Till now we tried to tackle it by voluntary admission in the leper colony in Shahdara, but that has not been found to be successful, because the people come there by day and go out by night. The trouble in Delhi continues to be the same. Therefore, some thought is being given to the problem as to whether we could not keep them in compulsory custody-*cum*-treatment. That problem is receiving active consideration of the Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Administration, and we shall be happy to render all such aid in the matter as is possible.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री से जान सकता हूं कि क्या ये कुष्ठ रोगी आस-पास के गांवों में भी रोग फैला रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो इस के निराकरण के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर: जैसा मैंने पहले बताया, यह जो रोग होता है, वह close proximity for a long time से होता है। वह खाली यहां वहां घूमने से नहीं होता है, जैसे कोई टी० बी० पेशेन्ट कहीं जाये और उस से रोग दूसरे को लग जाये। पहली चीज यह होती है कि जो मरीज होता है, he seriously suffers from leprosy. दूसरी चीज यह है कि जो बर्न्ट आउट केसिज हो जाते हैं, they are rather an unpleasant sight, and we are trying to do our best in the matter.

Railway Accident between Rohtak and Kharawar

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*899. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident took place on Shakurbasti-Jind section of Northern Railway between Rohtak and Kharawar on the 30th September, 1958;

(b) if so, the number of the dead and the injured;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the family members of the dead and the injured?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) One person died while three received minor injuries. All these persons were escorting the cattle loaded in the wagons.

(c) The Enquiry Committee has ascribed the accident to breakage of the left rear axle journal of water tank owing to an old flaw in the metal.

(d) Not so far.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether anybody was deputed to enquire into the causes of the accident and, if so, whether he has submitted any report with suggestions for remedial measures?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have ordered a proper enquiry into the matter. A senior scale officer has been asked to make an enquiry and we are awaiting his report.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether the Minister will be pleased to lay it on the Table when the enquiry is over?

Mr. Speaker: After that, let us see; it has not yet been received.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether the rules require that if in the case of an accident a death takes place, it is only the Government Inspector of Railways who will carry out the enquiry and not any officer?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was not such a case. It was found fit for enquiry by a senior scale officer.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody died in this accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: One person died.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether it is not a rule that in the case of an accident ending in death, it is only the Government Inspector of Railways who enquires into it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require notice.

Mr. Speaker: He is not aware of it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that no compensation has been paid yet to the dependants of the deceased and wounded persons. May I know the reason for it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The accident took place just outside the station, and the employers of the persons wounded and killed came and immediately took them away. There has been no claim so far and so we have not paid compensation.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Has any action been taken and if so, against whom?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The report is awaited.

Shri Tangamani: When paying this compensation, will it be in the usual rate of the Workmen's Compensation Act or at the new enhanced rate which has been recommended by the Railway Ministry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is not a case where the passenger was hurt.

This does not come under the Railways Act. It will come under the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: In view of the fact that this is a passenger train and a death has taken place, under the rule whenever a passenger train is involved a death takes place, it is only the Chief Inspector of Railways who holds the enquiry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This was a goods train; not a passenger train.

Procurement of Rice from Andhra

*901. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped requisitioning of rice in the four coastal districts of Andhra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what was the estimated surplus of rice in those districts in April, 1958; and

(d) how much quantity Government had procured till then?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Fresh requisition orders are not being issued just at present. Requisitioning is resorted to only when substantial stocks of rice are available with the millers/stockists but are not offered to Government.

(c) It is difficult to assess the surplus of rice at any given time.

(d) About 2 lakh tons of rice were procured during the period 12th August 1957 to 31st March 1958.

Shri Parulekar: The heading given to this question is "Purchase of rice by Kerala Government", but the question is in regard to Andhra.

Mr. Speaker: In my copy, the printed heading has been corrected as "Procurement of rice from Andhra".

Shri Parulekar: I gave notice of two questions. The heading of one question has been taken and mixed with the contents of the other.

Mr. Speaker: He may look to the contents and not to the heading.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: At the time of this procurement by the Central Government, may I know whether the ceiling prices of rice have been fixed by notification there and if so, why the Government resorted to procurement?

Shri A. P. Jain: The ceiling prices were fixed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether rice was available in the open market in these four districts at the ceiling prices and if so, why the Government resorted to procurement instead of purchasing in the open market?

Shri A. P. Jain: Whenever we buy rice, we buy at the ceiling prices. We withdrew from the market, because Kerala wanted to buy some rice and we wanted to give them an opportunity.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the Kerala Government requested the Central Government to purchase rice for them at a fixed price and the Kerala Government was prepared to give the price as well as the cost of transport?

Shri A. P. Jain: The question relates to Andhra and not Kerala.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Just now we have been told that the procurement of rice was stopped, because the Kerala Government wanted to purchase rice. May I know whether it is a fact that the procurement was stopped because the Andhra Government objected?

Shri A. P. Jain: I never said that the procurement was stopped because the Kerala Government wanted to purchase. What I said was that when the stocks are available in the market, then we buy. Incidentally this

was also one of the objects to enable Kerala to buy.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The answer to the question says that the Government stopped procurement because there were less stocks in the Andhra market at that time.

Shri A. P. Jain: The answer is there; the hon. Member can read it.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that the procurement was done by the Government and the trade was between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, why did the Kerala Government insist on having a private agent for procurement?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is for the Kerala Government to answer it not for me.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The question put by Shri Punnoose was not answered.

Shri Ranga: Is it the policy of the Government to coerce the Andhra peasants and purchase foodgrains for the convenience of the Kerala Governmet when the Kerala Government was prepared to go to Andhra and purchase rice in the open market?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is never the policy of Government to coerce peasants to sell to any particular State Government. The Government of India wanted to procure rice in Andhra and it prescribed controlled prices, i.e. prices at which the Government of India wanted to procure. That was all that we were doing.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the Kerala Government sought permission to buy rice from the east coastal districts and that was denied?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no question of any Government seeking any permission, because this is a free movement zone.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much out of these two lakh tons rice which was procured from the four districts of Andhra has been supplied to Kerala and how much to Madras?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot say how much out of Andhra rice was supplied, because we mix up all stocks. But in the current year, we have supplied so far 68,000 tons of rice to Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister said that there is no question of preventing the Kerala Government. But is it not a fact that the Kerala Government specially asked the Central Government to permit the Kerala Government to go into these four surplus districts and purchase rice at the open market rate, because the Central Government did not agree to give rice at the ceiling price and is it not a fact that the Central Government did not allow the Kerala Government to purchase rice in the open market even?

Shri A. P. Jain: That would be a request for permission to commit an offence, because the control price has been fixed. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion on matters of policy.

Shri Punnoose: Replying to my question, the hon. Minister said that such a request was not made and permission was not denied. But just now he says that the Kerala Government was asking for something illegal.

Shri A. P. Jain: I said that would mean asking permission for doing something which is not legal.

Mr. Speaker: Both the answers are consistent with each other. The hon. Minister wanted to say that the Kerala Government itself is aware of the illegality and so, they did not ask the Central Government.

Shri Rami Reddy: I want to ask one question. Because the other Members were making noise..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri V. P. Nayar: He must withdraw that; we are not making noise.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we allow further noise to be made? It is wrong; no hon. Member makes any noise; he only speaks. It is wrong to say that any hon. Member makes noise, though it may be jarring on the ears of the hon. Member.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra Pradesh Government was making repeated representations to the effect that the procurement price was not commensurate with the cost of cultivation and that the price did not correspond to the prices of essential commodities required for cultivation? Has it not made repeated representations to this Government to revise the price for procurement of rice and what is the action that the Central Government is going to take on that representation?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Andhra Government represented to the Central Government that the procurement price should be raised. After considering all the relevant factors the Central Government has come to the conclusion that the control prices cannot be raised. They will continue to remain what they are.

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is an important point and therefore you may please allow one or two more questions, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions. If hon. Members are particular, I will allow a half-an-hour discussion, if a request is made.

Shri Tyagi: It is not justified.

Mr. Speaker: If there is anything new and a requisition is made, I will allow half-an-hour. I cannot by myself say that, but hon. Members can make a request for a half-an-hour, one hour, two hours or five hours discussion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have one submission to make for helping you in having the discussion. One important question remains.

Mr. Speaker: No. Next question.

Commercial Exploitation of Seas

*902. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 491 on the 25th February, 1958 in respect of commercial exploitation of seas and state:

(a) whether any conclusion has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A schedule of conditions for the establishment of private fishing companies in collaboration with foreign companies has been laid down. This schedule is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 130].

Some companies, both Indian and foreign, have made enquiries.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the stage at which the matter actually stands?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Recently we have sent one of the Japanese experts to Orissa to start a company there just as we have started one in Bombay. The results of the negotiations have not yet been known to us.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The question does not specify anything for the commercial exploitation of fisheries and the answers do not give anything about the commercial exploitation of seaweeds. I want to know whether the Government have any scheme for tapping the unlimited resources of seaweeds.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The commercial exploitation of the high seas means commercial exploitation of anything available in the seas, so to

say. The wealth of the seas has to be exploited and seaweeds is also one of the items included in the wealth of the seas.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that the vessels are manned by foreign and Indian officers and crew. If so, may I know the ratio between the two and the steps that Government have taken to train up Indian personnel so as to replace the foreign component?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have started only one such company in Bombay which is doing exceedingly well. The Japanese people there are collaborating with our Indian companies. They are taking some Indians and are training them. We have no proportion as such because unless our people know the operations it is not possible to fix the proportion and they require men who have been trained.

Shri Sanganna: What is the estimated cost of the project that is now being implemented?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Everything will depend on the size of the project that is going to come up. In Bombay the project cost only Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has said that commercial exploitation includes exploitation of seaweeds also. Could I know whether at present there is any production of commercial seaweeds at all in any of these fishing companies and whether Government have any scheme to utilise these resources for food and also as fodder?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The exploitation of seaweed officially is not done now. We intend, i.e., the private companies, which are coming in the field, intend to include the exploitation of seaweeds also.

Shri Jadhav *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is not from the coastal areas. I have called him several times. Next question.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Perhaps you may take Q. No. 926 along with Q. No. 904 as it relates to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Alright.

Training in Medical Subjects

***904. Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the different fellowships available for training in medical subjects;

(b) how many of them could not be utilised during each of the last 3 years; and

(c) the reasons for such non-utilization?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Fellowships are available under:—

I. (i) T.C.M. (ii) W.H.O. (iii) Colombo Plan and (iv) U.N.T.A.A. Schemes.

II. Other private agencies such as:— Rockefeller Foundation, Nufield Foundation, Ford Foundation, Welcome Foundation, University of Toronto, Canada, University of Sasketchewan, Canada, University of Gothemberg, Sweden, University of Malaya, University of Paris, France, Carle Forlonini Institute, Rome, National Research Council, Canada, Rutherford Council, U.K., Population Council, U.S.A., Royal Society, London and Andre Mayer, F.A.O., etc.

III. Foreign Governments such as:— Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, West Germany, USSR., Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Yogoslavia, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, Hungary, etc.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Training of Experts

*926. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and type of experts trained so far under different fellowships, selection for which was made through or with the knowledge of Government of India; and

(b) how many of them are being utilised in the field of their specialised training?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Obviously the information sought is about the fellowships granted through the Union Ministry of Health. A statement showing the necessary information for the years 1955 to 1958 is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 131].

(b) All the officers trained under different fellowships schemes are utilised in the field of their specialised training as far as possible.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My question is whether the Ministry has any categorisation and whether information is maintained as to how many of them have been utilised in the field of their training and how many of them have not been utilised in the field of their training. Could the hon. Minister give that information?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got it ready at hand. I should like to have notice on that point. But, most of these fellowships are granted to persons who are already employed either with the State Governments or in the Universities or with the Government of India. Therefore normally they go back to wherever they come from. There might be a few cases conceivably where there is a change in employment from what they have been trained for. But about that I would like to have notice.

Mr. Speaker: Does Government not maintain any register for following up these scholarships?

Shri Karmarkar: We follow him up to the time he renders his report. After that we do not keep a follow-up. Suppose, a person from Bombay has been selected and he goes back to his State after training. We leave him there and do not follow him up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The question that I have asked is specific because of a number of medical men and women being trained for a specific speciality and put back in a field which has nothing to do with that particular speciality. Would the Government of India consider the desirability of keeping a regular register of the specialities for which men are trained, what use is made of them after their return and whether facilities are made available for the utilisation of that training?

Shri Karmarkar: The Government of India are also of the opinion that persons trained in a particular speciality should be utilised in that speciality. But, as I said a moment ago, it happens. So far as the Government of India is concerned, I am not aware of any case where a person was sent for some purpose and was utilised for some other purpose. If there is any instance, I would like to be told about that and I would enquire in the matter. Regarding the States, it does become difficult. Suppose, a person is trained in public health or in something else and is put in charge of a leprosy hospital, it becomes difficult for us because we have no control over what the States do. But I shall have a general advice issued again that people who are trained in a particular speciality should as far as possible be utilised for that speciality only.

Mr. Speaker: Who grants the scholarship? Has the Central Government nothing to do with it?

Shri Karmarkar: The Central Government routes them. The various State Governments make recommendations. Here, we have the Central Selection Committee in which the respective organisations participate.

The State Goverments, Universities and other agencies are requested to make their recommendations and we screen them.

Mr. Speaker: As the hon. Member put it, could it not be insisted upon that they should be appointed in the jobs for which they are trained? Otherwise, what is the good of wasting so much money? I am not aware of any inconvenience felt by the hon. Minister. What is the difficulty?

Shri Karmarkar: I thought, Sir, you had appreciated the position. The State Government sends up the recommendations about fellowship. It expresses its willingness that he will be employed again in that particular speciality. We are satisfied with it. He gets the fellowship and comes back. Two years later they put him on some other job. In these circumstances, where the State Government is the absolute arbiter, what is the Central Government to do? In so far as the policy is concerned, I shall have the advice conveyed again to the various organisations, who send up proposals for fellowships, that the knowledge of persons trained in a particular speciality should be utilised for that speciality.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like just to make one statement. Not after two years: straight after a man is trained for five years in orthopaedics, he is posted to a village dispensary.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? The hon. Member is going on making suggestions.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am coming to the question. What I want to ask is, what is the Selection committee for the final selection of these candidates? Do the selection committees keep any minutes of the proceedings?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. They are bound to keep all the minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have a submission to make. I think every month, the hon. Ministers receive a return regarding the persons who are specially trained and given such fellowships. They receive every month a return whether a person who has been trained is engaged properly or not. At least I know of such returns being submitted to the Education Minister. May I know whether such returns are not submitted to the Health Minister or whether such returns only remain with the Under Secretary and they do not go to the Minister?

Shri Karmarkar: Not everything goes to the Minister. That is obvious. So far as the point is concerned, I am aware of progress reports being sent on behalf of scholars from the organisations abroad, from the scholars themselves. After they return, they are expected to submit a detailed report of what they did and it is put up to the Cabinet also. After they disperse, I have yet to learn that a report is being made every month. Let alone every month: no report is made even after a year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only a proper utilisation after their return.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that as soon as they return, up to the stage of re-employment for the purpose or for the special subject: there it ends. Further reports do not come to them. It is in the hands of the State Government.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement which is part of reply to Q. 926 we find that during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, 113 medical men were sent abroad and they returned trained. I would like to know how many of these were already in service either under the Central Government or under the State Government, and how many were those who were private practitioners: a break-up—out of the 113 how many were actually in service?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the detailed break-up, I should like to have notice. Speaking offhand, most of these are people who were already in service. As the House might be aware, it was the earlier system to send out as scholars even those who were not employed. They went there and they had training. Later on, the problem of employment arose. Therefore, with respect to fellowship, it is one of the conditions that when they are sent out, there must be a place where they are going back on a definite employment. Speaking subject to correction, I do not think no private practitioners as such have been sent. I should like to have notice.

Regional Advisory Committees Regarding Sailing Vessels Industry

*905. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up one central and four regional advisory committees regarding sailing vessels industry;

(b) whether the location of headquarters for these committees has been decided;

(c) if so, their location; and

(d) how the non-Government members for these committees will be appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The location of the Central Committee will be at Bombay and that of the four Regional Committees at the four regional headquarters of the Sailing Vessels Organisations.

(d) A copy of the Government Resolution of 4th September, 1958, which shows the composition of these Committees, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 132]. The non-official members will be selected in consultation with the interests concerned, who are being addressed. The two Members of Parliament for the Central Committee have already been selected in the usual way after consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Achar: May I know which are the other centres. The Central Committee will be in Bombay.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Jamnagar, Tuticorin, Bombay and Masulipatam.

Shri Achar: How is that that there is no place selected south of Bombay on the west coast?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got certain proposals now under consideration to have one of the centres on the East coast to be shifted to the west.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the anti-social practices prevalent in the trade and if so what are those anti-social practices and what steps have Government taken so far to check them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have frequent reports about anti-social practices. But, then, there are limitations under which the Government has to function because these practices do occur on the high seas about jettisoning cargoes, etc. One of the main functions of these Advisory Committees would be to devise ways and means to stop these anti-social practices and make recommendations to the Government in regard thereto.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government propose to appoint a non-government Member from the Konkan coast area in view of the concentration of the business in that area?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have given the constitution of the Committee here in the statement I think we have got representatives of Sailing vessels association, owners, tindals, under-

writers, freight agents, shippers, seafarers, members of Legislative Assemblies—I think most or all of them are non-officials.

Shri Tangamani: After the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, we find that the four Regional committees are going to be set up. May I know whether in setting up these regional committees, particularly in Tuticorin, the Government will consider those persons who are engaged in the trade in that particular Centre or whether they will include persons from different areas also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now indicated the various categories or sections which would be given representation on these committees. I think that is very widely representative of the people who are interested in the sailing vessels industry.

Shri Achar: The fishermen community is interested in this. May I know whether any of the members of that community will be nominated?

Mr. Speaker: European?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are considering here the sailing vessels industry and the trading aspects associated with it and not the fishing industry as such. The sailing vessel industry caters to the traffic needs of coastal shipping. As such fishermen can hardly be given a place on these committees.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the hon. Minister said to the effect that the Advisory committees are empowered to evolve ways and means to check anti-social practices, am I to understand that these anti-social practices are rampant there and no step has so far been taken to checkmate them pending the evolution of ways and means by these advisory committees?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the recommendations of the committee will be useful in checking these anti-social practices. Apart from that, the new provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act will enable the Director-General of Shipping to have sufficient or better control on the operation or functioning of the sailing vessels to check or prevent anti-social practices.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government in consultation with the Railway Ministry to set apart the kind of cargo that may profitably be carried in coastal shipping and sailing vessels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is an important consideration before the Government. Of course, demands have been made in this behalf by the industry also. They will be given due consideration.

Joy-Ride Train

\+

*906. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joy-ride train has been recently introduced for children in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the initial and running cost which this scheme entails?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes.

(b) This Joy Ride Railway consists of a Midget Locomotive suitable for 1'—3" Gauge track weighing approximately 5·8 tons; two coaches to accommodate 50 children, one of the coach being equipped with Guard's Brake Van; a Station building, foot

over bridge, a tunnel, a bridge, a level crossing and full signalling equipment as also a Loco and Carriage shed and turntable for repairs and maintenance.

(c) The accounts for this Joy Ride Railway have not yet been closed and it is not possible to indicate the exact amount of initial expenditure. However, the expenditure is expected to be Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

The recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1550 per month to be borne by the Bal Bhawan Board, New Delhi.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why Delhi has been chosen for the introduction of this train and whether there is any proposal to introduce such trains in other cities as well?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Presumably because, Delhi is the capital. If funds permit, various other cities also may have it.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there is any proposal to train children to run their own trains?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. Ultimately it is to be managed by the children themselves. They have been trained.

Mr. Speaker: After they become old or even while they are children?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know when a child becomes old.

Mr. Speaker: Minors; will they run their own trains?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are being trained to run these trains. The Bal Bhavan children are trained. There are guards, engine drivers, ticket collectors, station masters; they are all boys.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the fensing at Kelgaon station that was in progress has been completed? Unless the fencing is there, it is rather dangerous.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not fully fenced. In part, there is a compound wall. It is not fully fenced yet.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the expenditure that this venture has cost to the Railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The cost comes to Rs. 2,70,000.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will get into the train and see. Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I put a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

*908. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Sugar Factories that have begun to operate and crush cane; and

(b) the special features of their workings so far in regard to the payment of cane price to the growers?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 14.

(b) Though the State Governments and non-growers are admitted as members of these factories, the share capital contributed by the can growers constitutes the major portion. The management of these factories vests in a board of directors consisting mostly of cane growers. As the member cane-growers are virtually the owners of the factory, the profits of the factory would naturally accrue to them. As regards payment of cane price to the grower-members, the factories generally make advance payments to them and decide on the final price at the end of the season when accounts are finally settled after providing for overhead charges and other working expenses.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if it has come to the notice of the Government that these factories have

been able to pay to the cane growers a far better price than what is statutorily fixed as the minimum and what is paid by other factories in other parts of the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the whole, the prices which these co-operative factories have been able to pay to the cane growers are higher than the other factories.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: In view of the answer just given, may I know whether there is any proposal before the Government now to limit the future factories to the co-operative sector only?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The new factories are mostly co-operative factories.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चकबन्दी

*८९६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने क्षेत्र में चकबन्दी की गई है ;

(ख) यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चकबन्दी योजना का कार्य जिस प्रकार किया जा रहा है उससे किसानों में बहुत असन्तोष है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) और (ख) जुलाई, १९५८ तक लगभग ५४,९०० एकड़ । एक संशोधित (revised) योजना अभी हाल ही में बनाई गई है जिस के अनुसार १९५९–६० से ७ वर्षों के समय में ४,५७,००० एकड़ भूमि की चकबन्दी करने की आशा है ।

(ग) प्रशासन ने बताया है कि आम तौर पर चकबन्दी का काम भली प्रकार से किया जा रहा है ।

Gram Sahayak Camps and Lok Sahayak Sena Training Camps

*897. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to coordinate the "Gram Sahayak" (Village leader) training camps with the Lok Sahayak Sena training camps; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canal

*898. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 276 of 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of traffic survey of the Buckingham Canal has since been received by the Government;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) what is the nature of decision arrived at by the Government on the report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Lilabari Airfield

*900. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that aeroplanes could not land at Lilabari

airfield in Assam from 8th to 15th October, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 133.]

(b) and (c). The existing strip at Lilabari aerodrome is covered with perforated steel plates and it gets water logged for short periods during rainy season. In order to ensure the operation of air services throughout the year, it has been decided to construct a pucca runway and the work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1959.

Training in Co-operation in U.S.S.R.

***903. Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer to give free training in Co-operation to fifty Indian students was received sometime back from a non-Government agency in U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, what action Government has taken in regard to this offer?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. Centrosoyuz offered training facilities in the Co-operative Schools and Colleges in U.S.S.R.

(b) The offer was not accepted.

Hirakud Dam Project

***907. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hirakud Control Board has suggested to the Orissa Government to create some permanent posts for the Hirakud Project;

(b) if so, what are those posts; and

(c) whether the Control Board has recommended to continue the services of the present officers upto 30th September, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the posts to be made permanent are being worked out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Fire on S. S. 'Jagdamba'

***909. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out on the cargo ship 'S. S. Jagdamba' at Prince's Dock in Bombay on 6th November, 1958 and was put out after nearly 4 hours; and

(b) if so, what was the cause of the fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact cause of the fire is still under investigation by the Fire Brigade and the Police Authorities, Bombay.

Indo-Tibet Road

***910. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of widening the Link Road from Indo-Tibet Road to Luri Bridge and widening of Luri Bridge has been started;

(b) if not, by what time it will start; and

(c) by what time the road and the bridge will be thrown open for vehicular traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The work of widening the Link Road is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of the current

financial year. It is not proposed to widen the existing Luri bridge. The work of constructing a new bridge at Luri will be taken up next year and is likely to be completed in the current plan period.

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

*९११. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि टेलीफोन मंत्रणा समिति ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी दे दी थी किन्तु फिर भी टेक्निकल कठिनाइयों के कारण, कनेक्शन नहीं दिए जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कठिनाइयां किस प्रकार की हैं ; और

(ग) इन टेक्निकल कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). इस संबंध में सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रक्खा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां । कुछ मामलों में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की मंजूरी देने तथा टेलीफोनों के वस्तुतः लगाये जाने में कुछ समय का लग जाना संभव है ।

(ख) कभी भूगर्भ-केबल-युग्मों (underground cable pairs) तथा टेलीफोन-केन्द्र उपस्करों (equipments) की कमी के कारण, एवं कभी लाइनों व उससे संबंधित अन्य कार्यों के निष्पादन (execution) करने में समय के लग जाने के कारण ।

(ग) इन कामों के किसी एक का को पूरा करने में लगने वाला समय तत्संबंधी शर्तों व आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर है कार्यों के निष्पादन करने में आवश्यक सामग्री के प्राप्त करने या दूरी पर काबू पाने की कठिनाइयों तथा तद्विषयक अन्य बातों के कारण, प्रायः बे-बसी हो जाती है ; फिर भी, इन्हें दूर करने या इनकी घटनाओं को कम करने के लिये हर प्रकार का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Postal Services on the Coast of Ratnagiri

*912. **Shri Assar**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conveyance of Postal Mail by Steamer service on the coast of Ratnagiri District has been stopped from 1st October, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that people of Ratnagiri District are experiencing inconvenience due to this stoppage; and

(d) if so, the steps to resume sending of mail by steamer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, but the steamer service started only from the 15th October, 1958.

(b) The steamer company has asked for an increase in the rate and this case is under examination. In the meanwhile, the road transport service which is quite improved is being utilised for the purpose.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) As stated already, the question of utilisation of the steamer service is still under examination.

Nagarjunasagar Project

*913. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Nagarjunasagar Project with particular reference to the construction of the Dam and the excavation of the canals;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) whether the progress is according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement showing the progress of work upto the end of October, 1958 is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 134.]

(b) Rs. 15·96 crores upto the end of October, 1958.

(c) Yes, Sir. In fact progress on some items is ahead of schedule.

Unauthorised Hawkers in Trains

*914. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of beggars and unauthorised hawkers travelling in trains has increased;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation; and

(c) what is the number of such persons apprehended since the 1st April, 1958 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Statistics are maintained only in regard to beggars and unauthorised hawkers detected and dealt with on Railway premises including trains and not separately on trains only.

(b) The number of persons so detected and dealt with has not shown an increase, and the question of taking steps to meet the situation on account of the increase does not, therefore, arise.

(c) About 5 lakhs of persons were so detected and dealt with during the period 1-4-58 to 30-9-58. This includes, persons who were chased away from the Railway premises, persons who were apprehended, but let off outside the Railway Premises and persons apprehended and prosecuted.

Grain-Eating Pests

*915. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate estimate of wastage in food production on account of devastation caused in fields under cultivation by rats, insects and other grain-eating pests;

(b) whether instructions have been sent out to State Governments for campaign to be systematically conducted for destroying such pests; and

(c) what, if any, has been the progress of work in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 68 lakh tons, valued at approximately Rs. 204 crores per annum.

(b) and (c). The importance of Plant Protection in the field of agricultural production is well known to the State Governments.

A large number of campaigns have been conducted against pests and also diseases causing reductions in food production all over the country and

various organisations and facilities have been created for this purpose, both by the Central and the State Governments. During the past few years, about 5 to 6 million acres under food crops have been annually treated against pests and diseases resulting in an estimated gain of about 6·6 lakh tons of foodgrains, valued at Rs. 21.64 crores, approximately.

Steamer Services on the West Coast Of India

*916. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Jadhav:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Assar:
Shri Sonavane:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steamers that are plying at present on the West Coast between Bombay and Vengula;

(b) the total number of passengers these steamers carry annually;

(c) whether the steamship companies operating these steamer services have informed the Government that without an increase in passenger fare or a subsidy from the Government they will not be able to operate the services after 1959; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to keep the services operating on the West Coast?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Six ships.

(b) 3,50,000 passengers approximately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Cooperative Societies in Tripura

*917. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for schemes to develop Primary Marketing Societies and large sized Cooperative Societies in Tripura under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the total money that has been spent so far; and

(c) whether these schemes have been abandoned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 12.47 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 3·44 lakhs upto 31-3-1958.

(c) Except the scheme of Organization of large sized societies in 1959-60 and 1960-61, no scheme relating to Cooperative Development is being abandoned.

Export of Wheat from Madhya Pradesh

*918. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed to the Union Government to ban the export of wheat from that State; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal rests and when a decision will be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Madhya Pradesh Government could not be acceded to in view of the likely adverse repercussions on the States of Bombay and Rajasthan.

Theft on Kalka Mail

*919. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri N. M. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a theft between Howrah and Delhi on Kalka Mail on the 25th November, 1958;

(b) if so, whether cash and jewellery worth Rs. 10,000 were stolen;

(c) whether any person or persons were arrested; and

(d) if not, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A theft from Brake Van of Howrah Delhi Kalka Mail was detected at Delhi Junction at 21·30 hours on 25-11-58.

(b) Yes. Shortage of articles to the value of nearly Rs. 10,000 was reported.

(c) No.

(d) The case has been reported to the Government Railway Police, Delhi, and is being investigated by them. Special escorts are being detailed on these Mail trains to prevent such occurrences.

International Wheat Agreement

*920. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Haider:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Wheat Agreement is to expire on the 31st July, 1959;

(b) if so, the steps taken for the renewal of the Agreement; and

(c) the progress made so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). To consider the matter the United Nations convened a conference at Geneva towards the end of October, 1958, at which India was represented. A Preparatory Committee was set up by this Conference to examine in detail the various issues raised at the Conference. There will be a Second Session of the Conference towards the end of January, 1959, at which final decisions are expected to be taken.

Second Bridge on Yamuna

*921. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 1128 on the 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report and estimates for construction of second bridge on Yamuna near Tughlakabad have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its location?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Final Location Survey has been completed and the Report is expected shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Paddy and Maize Prices in Jammu and Kashmir

*922. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the procurement prices for paddy and maize in Jammu and Kashmir and at what rate are they sold to consumers; and

(b) what is the quantity of above cereals made available by the Central Government to the State and at what rate during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement, giving the required information, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 135.]

(b) No maize or paddy has been supplied by Central Government to the Jammu and Kashmir State since 16-10-1958 i.e. the beginning of the food year 1958-59 but 6,000 tons of wheat and 3,500 tons of rice have been allotted up to the end of December, 1958.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवहन

*९२३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत परिवहन के होते हुये कितने लोगों को निजी ट्रक चलाने के परमिट दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे लोगों को परमिट दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) मांगी गयी सूचना के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

हिमाचल प्रदेश में २४ आदमियों को निजी ट्रक चलाने के लिये परमिट दिये गये हैं । इन ट्रकों का इस्तेमाल किराये या और दूसरे फायदों के लिये न किया जाकर निजी काम में होता है । इन गाड़ियों के चलने से हिमाचल प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीयकृत परिवहन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश, स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी ने सिर्फ एक ही पब्लिक कैरियर का परमिट दिया है । जिसे यह परमिट दिया गया है उसको पहले की बाबाट स्टेट से टैक्सियों के तीन और परमिट शिमला-कालका सड़क पर चलाने के लिये मिले हुये हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विस का जब राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा था तब स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी ने इस आदमी को इन परमिटों की मियाद बढ़ाने की मंजूरी नहीं दी थी । इस पर इसने हिमाचल प्रदेश के जूडीशियल कमिश्नर की कचहरी में पैटिशन (petition) दाखिल किया था जहां फिर से परमिट मंजूर होने पर इसे परमिट दे दिया गया । इस आदमी ने फरवरी १९५२ में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन और पंजाब सरकार के बीच हुये करार के अनुसार इन तीनों परमिटों को एक बस परमिट में बदलने की प्रार्थना की थी । स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया । इसके बाद इस आदमी ने पब्लिक केरियर का परमिट लेने के लिये बस का परमिट जमा कर दिया और हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटी ने इसे यह परमिट मंजूर किया था । टैक्सी के तीन परमिटों को पहले बस के परमिट में और फिर उसे पब्लिक केरियर में बदलना परिवहन की राष्ट्रीयकरण की योजना के प्रतिकूल जान पड़ता है. इसको यथोचित सुधारने के लिये प्रशासन का ध्यान दिलाया जा रहा है ।

Grand Trunk Road

*924. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi is a continuous one;

(b) if not, where it has been disconnected and why;

(c) whether the Government propose to make it a continuous one; and

(d) if so when that scheme will be taken up and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Grand Trunk Road is continuous between Calcutta and Delhi. It is fully bridged except for the river Sone in Bihar State. The Section of this road between Calcutta and Kanpur forms part of National Highway No. 2 and between Ghaziabad and Delhi of National Highway No. 24.

(c) and (d). The proposal for constructing a bridge across the river Sone is under consideration as a structure combined with new irrigation barrage contemplated by State Government. The work may be undertaken towards the end of the current plan or early in the third plan.

Road Transport Dispute

*925. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communication** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any disputes have been received from the State Governments for arbitration by the Inter-State Transport Commission so far; and

(b) if so, what is the procedure adopted for the disposal of the disputes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of Foodgrains

*927. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up consisting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to decide upon a scheme of procurement for the next *kharif* harvest in these four States;

(b) whether the quantity of foodgrains which can be made available for an immediate start of the State Trading Scheme was assessed from the Chief Ministers of these four States; and

(c) if so, whether the Chief Minister of Orissa gave any assessment of the quantity of food to be made available from Orissa during the coming *kharif* harvest?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir, the question of procurement of rice was discussed with the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

(b) and (c). Some idea of the exportable surplus of rice was given during the discussions but a definite estimate could not be made.

Demands of Postal Employees

*928. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Postal Employees (Class III) Union has decided to launch a struggle if their demands are not acceded to by the end of December, 1958;

(b) if so, the demands put forth by the Union; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No such decision has been communicated by the Union to the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bridge Across the Pamban Channel

*929. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for construction of Road Bridge across the Pamban Channel has been completed; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of the Scheme and when it is likely to be commenced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rupees one crore. The question of construction of a road bridge across the Pamban will be considered after a final decision is taken on the execution of the Sethu Samudram Project.

"सब्जी उगाओ" आन्दोलन

*९३०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:**
श्री भक्त दर्शन:

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन दिल्ली में 'सब्जी उगाओ' आंदोलन आरम्भ करने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें किसानों को किस प्रकार सहयोग दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Paddy Crop in Tripura

***931. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paddy crop in Tripura has been damaged by pests during 1958-59;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage;

(c) what steps are taken to prevent invasion by pests; and

(d) what has been done to aid the peasants whose crop has been damaged?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Goods Trains Collision

*932. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two goods trains collided on the 19th November, 1958, at Baihatola Station on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) how many Railwaymen were killed or injured in the mishap;

(c) what is the amount of damage to Railway property;

(d) when was the traffic restored; and

(e) what steps are being taken to prevent accidents by two trains running into the same line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, at about 04.10 hours.

(b) Two persons died, one was seriously injured and 4 received minor injuries.

(c) Damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. 92 thousands.

(d) At 22.30 hours the same day.

(e) These are detailed in Chapter VI of the pamphlet 'A' Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways—a copy of which has been supplied to each Member of the House.

Paying Guest Scheme

*933. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Anirudha Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 963 on the 5th September, 1958 regarding 'Paying Guest Scheme' and state:

(a) the number of families which have agreed to accommodate foreign guests in Delhi; and

(b) to what extent the scheme has been successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) About 90 families had agreed to accommodate foreign guests in Delhi but only 50 establishments with a total of 63 beds have so far been approved for this purpose.

(b) The scheme has been only a qualified success.

Foreign Tourists

1343. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the period from the 1st August, 1958 to the 30th November, 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 13,158 foreign tourists (excluding Pakistanis) during the period 1st August, 1958 to 30th September, 1958. Figures for October and November, 1958 are not yet available.

Special Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board

1344. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations made by the Special Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board appointed to go into the welfare facilities of seafarers;

(b) the nature of the recommendations that have not been implemented so far; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The main Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers has since submitted its recommendations on the report of the Special Sub-Committee on seafarers welfare at ports and these recommendations will be considered by the Board at its next meeting which is expected to be held very shortly. On receipt of the recommendations of the Board, further action will be taken by Government.

Saloons and Bogies for Railway Officers

1345. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total numuber of saloons and bogies which are reserved for Railway Officers in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the total number of 1st Class, 2nd Class and composite bogies on the same Division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of Inspection Carriages allotted for the use of officers on Bikaner Division of Northern Railway are:—

Bogie Inspection Carriages	4
Four-wheeled Inspection Carriages.	10

(b) Number of first, second and composite carriages available on Bikaner Division are:—

Bogie carriages.	
(i) First class with servants.	2
(ii) Composite first and second class with and without servants.	8
(iii) Composite first, second and third class.	16
(iv) Composite second and third class.	8
(v) Composite first and third class with and without servants.	6
Total:	40
Four wheeler carriages.	
(i) First class with servants.	5
(ii) First class coaches without servants.	24
(iii) Composite first and second class.	4
(iv) Second class coaches.	5
Total:	38

Booklets containing Safety Rules and Regulations

1346. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that booklets and brochures in English as well as regional languages containing Safety Rules and Regulations are being supplied to different categories of Railways Staff to create safety consciousness amongst the employees;

(b) if so, how many such booklets and brochures have been published in Assamese;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when they are likely to be published?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). Assamese is prevalent only in the areas served by North East Frontier Railway who expect to bring out such booklets and brochures in English and regional languages including Assamese within the next few months. They are already in touch with the Government of Assam for securing necessary technical assistance.

Nature Cure Centre in Assam

1347. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme from the Government of Assam for starting a Nature Cure Centre with a request for 50 per cent. contribution towards implementation of the scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Assam have been informed that no Central assistance can be given for the Scheme as it has not been included in the State Government's Second Five Year Plan.

Navigation in Brahmaputra

1348. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts was deputed by the American Technical Co-operation mission to Assam with a view to examine the possibility of navigation of speedier steam ships than those plying at present in the river Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities for Overhauling Locomotives

1349. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of station where facilities for overhauling locomotives, passenger bogies and wagons exist in Assam section of N.E.F. Railway,

(b) whether any overhauling work is pending at present; and

(c) the date by which, it will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the required information is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

(i) Locomotives — Dibrugarh Workshops.

(ii) Passenger Coaching Stock. (1) Dibrugarh Workshops.
(2) Bongaigaon Workshops.
(3) Carriage Repairing Shops, Pandu.

(iii) Wagons. Dibrugarh Workshops.
Bagdogra Workshops.

(b) **Yes.**

(c) The position is expected to improve considerably after the proposed new major workshop for Locomotives, Carriages and Wagons repairs at Bongaigaon is set up. The detailed estimates and plans of the proposed workshop are under examination.

Derailment of Passenger Train between Kotalpukur and Pakur

1350. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th October, 1958, the Gaya-Sealdah Passenger train was derailed between Kotalpukur and Pakur stations; and

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. On 20-10-1958 at about 22·20 hours while No. 338 Down Gaya-Sealdah Passenger train was on run, the engine of the train derailed between Kotalpukur and Pakur stations of Eastern Railway. There were no casualities.

(b) A Senior Scale Officers Committee investigated the accident. The report of the Committee is under examination.

Research Schemes for Bombay

1351. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number and nature of research schemes received from the Bombay Government and approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the year 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 136].

Lift Irrigation Schemes

1352. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any aid to the Bombay Government during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, for the lift irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, the nature of schemes and aid given in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 137].

Sugar Offtake from Bombay State

1353. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total offtake of Sugar from the factories in Bombay State during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 3·09 lakh tons from January to November, 1958.

Research Work on Fisheries

1354. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the programmes for research on off-shore fisheries, any work has been done or taken in hand regarding the movement of shoals, mackerels and sardines or on the study of the Tuna group; and

(b) if so, what are the results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The work has been taken in hand recently.

(b) The data are being studied but it is too early to indicate the results.

Fishing in Wadge Bank

1355. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of experimental fishing in Wadge Bank conducted by the Government of India Teams operating from Cochin; and

(b) the details of landings per trip per boat in the last 6 months?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The experimental fishing in Wadge Bank was undertaken by the Off-shore Fishing Station, Cochin in March 1958 with the help of two Cutters "M.T. ASHOK AND PRATAP". The main catch was perches chiefly Lutjanus, Lethrinus and Serranus species, which are good quality fish. Owing to the rocky and corally nature of this bank, the fishing gear used suffered damage. Suitable bobbins of wood and rubber have now been designed for the net to overcome the damages and this net will be tried during the season from December 1958 onward.

(b) Two trips were made and the average catch per hour was 2550 pounds.

Central Board of Forestry

1356. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry, including the Forest Ministers of States, was held at Mussourie during the month of September, 1958; and

(b) if so, the important subjects discussed in the meeting?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, from 22nd to 24th September, 1958.

(b) The important subjects discussed at the meeting were:

(1) Reconstitution of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry;

(2) Formation of Regional Councils of Senior Forest Officers of the different regions in India;

(3) Deputation of staff for Forestry posts in the Government of India by States;

(4) Integration of Pay scales of Forest Officers in the country;

(5) Compilation on Forest Statistics;

(6) Setting up of Land Utilisation Boards;

(7) Consideration of Third Five Year Plan;

(8) (a) Exploitation of minor minerals in forests under the Forest Department;

(b) Exclusion of minerals and mines from the term "Forest pro-

duce" in the Central Forest Act, 1927;

(9) Regional forest trends;

(10) Scientific exploitation of forests;

(11) Creation of Special Fund from the earnings of Forest Departments for taking up new plantation;

(12) Measures for preventing illicit cuttings and cultivation;

(13) Adjustment of privileges to the carrying capacity of the forests;

(14) Establishment of working plan and research forest circle in the major States of India;

(15) Setting up of an Indian Teak Board by All-India Teak Symposium;

(16) Survey of Forest Resources;

(17) Setting up of a Central Board for Rational allocation of Forest Resources;

(18) Supply of sleepers to Railways and setting up of a Price-Fixation Committee;

(19) Preservation of Timber and Treatment of Ballies;

(20) Supply of Coal at Economic rates;

(21) Measures for ensuring greater liaison between the research worker, State Forest Department and Industry; and

(22) Necessity and possibilities of growing wattle in other States.

Foodgrains

1357. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains which have been moved out from Rajasthan during the period from the 1st May to the 31st October, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): During the period from 1st May to 31st October, 1958, a total of 3,949 Broad Gauge wagon loads and 18,106 Metre Gauge wagon loads of foodgrains were moved out from Rajasthan.

"Marine Wireless Station"

1358. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to establish a "Marine Wireless Station" at the Visakhapatnam port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes. With a view to improving the coastal wireless facilities along the Indian coastline, a proposal to establish Wireless Stations at the port of Visakhapatnam and some other ports is under active consideration of Government. Before, however, setting up these stations, the necessary equipment has to be procured, the land acquired and necessary buildings constructed. It would, therefore, take some time to finalise all these arrangements.

Cost of Living Index

1359. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the rise in the index of cost of living during the past three months?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The latest available all-India index number for Working Classes for the last three months are as under (Base-1949):—

June	1958—116.
July	1958—119.
August	1958—120.

Zonal System of Food Movement

1360. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to tighten the present zonal system of food movement to ensure that there is no hoarding of

stocks or unauthorised movement from one zone to another; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It is for the State Governments concerned to take adequate steps to prevent unauthorized movements of foodgrains from one Zone to another. In order to minimise smuggling of rice from the Northern Rice Zone a five-mile no-movement belt was created in October last in Punjab along the border of that State with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Similarly in November, 1958, a five-mile no-movement belt was created along the borders of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore with the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa with the object of preventing the smuggling of rice from the Southern Rice Zone.

Family Planning

1361. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish family planning clinics in all the Districts of the country during 2nd Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether the Scheme for the same has been prepared?

The Minister for Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is no specific Scheme to establish family planning clinics District-wise in the country although all Districts are likely to be covered under the existing scheme. It is proposed that 500 well equipped and staffed centres be opened in urban areas and 2,000 in rural areas, during 2nd Five Year Plan period. It is also proposed that as far as possible a family planning clinic be opened in all the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, Hospitals and Medical Teaching institutions.

In rural areas, the centres are to be associated with the existing Primary Health Centres. Each centre will normally cover a population of 50,000.

The staff, expenditure and pattern of assistance is as follows:—

	Rural Rs.	*Urban* Rs.
Non-recurring		
Equipment, furniture and Publicity material etc	500	2,000
Stocking of contraceptives	500	500
Total	1,000	2,500
Recurring		
One Lady Doctor and one part time male doctor	..	5,000
Social Worker (One) or Health Visitor/Field Worker	3,000	3,000
One Peon	..	1,000
Contingencies	500	500
Conveyance allowance	500	..
Distribution of all contraceptives in rural and urban clinics as given below	1,500	1,500
To those with income less than Rs. 100 per month—Free)		
To those with income Rs. 100 to Rs. 200—at half price)		
To those with income more than Rs. 200—at cost price)		
In addition in rural clinics Sheaths and foam tablets free irrespective of the income.		
Total	5,500	11,000

Pattern of Central assistance to State Governments, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations is as under:—

	State Govts. & Local Bodies	Voluntary Organisations	
	%	Rural %	Urban %
Non-recurring	100	100	100
Recurring			
First Year	80	100	100
Second Year	70	100	80
Third Year	50	100	80
Fourth Year	30	100	80
Fifth Year	20	100	80

Conference of the State Ministers of Cooperation

1362. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Second Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation held at Mussourie in July, 1956 have been implemented;

(b) if so, whether all the N.E.S. Blocks in the country have been covered with the co-operative farming societies; and

(c) any other steps taken to expedite the implementation of recommendations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Most of the recommendations are being implemented as part of the programme of cooperative development during the Second Five Year Plan. The recommendation of the Mussourie Conference of 1956, was, however, in effect, modified by the decision of the National Development Council that only 3000 experiments in cooperative farming should be set up during the remaining period of the Second Plan.

(b) No. The number of NES Blocks in which Cooperative Farming Societies have been organised or the number of societies formed in the N.E.S. Blocks are not known.

(c) Central Government is considering the grant of certain facilities to Co-operative Joint Farming Societies.

Gold Smuggling by Railway Employees

1363. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Railway employees such as Engine Drivers, Foremen etc. have been arrested on the alleged charge of gold smuggling on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clock Inspectors

1364. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons promoted as Clock-Inspectors in the Delhi Ferozepur Section of the Northern Railway during the year, 1957;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes amongst them; and

(c) the criterion adhered to in making promotions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is

no post of Clock Inspector on the Delhi and Ferozepore Divisions of the Northern Railway. The Question of promotion does not, therefore arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में गोदाम

१३६५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी विभाग के अन्तर्गत गोदाम बनाने के लिये कितनी सोसाइटियों को १९५७–५८ में ऋण और सहायता दी गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : सन् १९५७–५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी सोसाइटियों के द्वारा गोदाम बनाने के लिये कोई भी सहायता देना स्वीकृत नहीं किया जा सका।

मिरर कार्प किस्म की मछली

१३६६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में अब तक किन-किन स्थानों पर मिरर कार्प किस्म की मछली पैदा की गई ; और

(ख) सरकार ने प्रत्येक गांव में इस किस्म की मछली पैदा करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में निम्न स्थानों पर मिरर कार्प पाली जा रही हैं :—

स्थान का नाम	जिला
(१) नाहन	सिरमूर
(२) तिलोकपुर	
(३) रेनुका	
(४) भनेत	
(५) सरोत्र	च
(६) खिजियार	
(७) रेवालसर	मंडी
(८) चन्दखा	
(९) ज़कतखाना	बिलासपुर
(१०) अर्की	महासू

(ख) ग्रामों और दूसरे स्थानों में समस्त उपलब्ध और उपयुक्त अवरुद्ध पानी में मिरर कार्प के विकास के लिये, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत एक स्वीकृत योजना, जिसकी कीमत ६७,००० रुपये है, चालू है।

नारकंडा तक रेलवे लाइन

१३६७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार नारकंडा (महासू जिला, हिमाचल प्रदेश) तक एक रेलमार्ग बनाने का, जिसे ब्रिटिश सरकार ने रक्षा के उपाय के तौर पर बनाने का निश्चय किया था और जिसके बारे में एक सर्वेक्षण भी कर लिया गया था, फिर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) जी नहीं। १९२९ में जो सर्वे हुआ था उससे मालूम हुआ कि शिमला तक छोटी लाइन बनाने में बहुत खर्च आयेगा और आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह लाइन लाभप्रद नहीं होगी। सामान की मौजूदा कीमतों और दूसरी लागतों को देखते हुए आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस लाइन का बनाना अब और भी अलाभप्रद होगा।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि विभाग सम्बन्धी योजना

१३६८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि

विभाग स्थापित करने की योजना कार्यान्वित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना से संबंधित फसल गवेषणा विभाग ने कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) इस अनुभाग ने अप्रैल, १९५८ से ही कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है । इसके द्वारा निम्न कार्य किये जाते हैं :—

(१) पहाड़ी प्रदेशों के लिये उपयुक्त मुख्य देसी और प्रादेशिक फसल की किस्मों को इकट्ठा करना ।

(२) दोनों सरकारी प्रयोगात्मक स्टेशनों और किसानों के खेतों में, प्रदेश के समुद्रतल से अनेक विभिन्न ऊंचाई के लिये रोग से रहित अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों को छांटने के विचार से मक्का, धान, लैसर-मिलेट्स और अन्य खरीफ फसलों की परीक्षा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आलू, गेहूं और मकई के बीज

१३६९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने मान्यता-प्राप्त उत्पादकों से वर्ष १९५८ में आलू, गेहूं और मकई का कितना-कितना बीज खरीदा ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उत्पादित अथवा संगृहीत कितना बीज बांटा गया ;

(ग) मान्यता-प्राप्त उत्पादकों को आर्थिक सहायता किस दर से दी गई तथा लोगों को बीज किस भाव से बेचा गया ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कुल कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क)

आलू	कुछ नहीं
गेहूं	५६६ मन
मक्का	१६० मन
(ख) आलू	३२२४ मन
गेहूं	३६१५ मन २० सेर
मक्का	१६० मन

(ग) अपरूव्ड ग्रोअर्ज (approved growers) को एक रुपया प्रति मन की वित्त सहायता दी गई और बीज चालू बाजार के दर से एक रुपया प्रति मन अधिक पर बेचा गया । यह रुपया सुधरे हुए बीजों के कारण लिया गया था ।

(घ) ७२६ रुपये ।

चम्बा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में भेड़ पालन

१३७०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बा में भेड़ पालन की योजना कब चालू की जायेगी ;

(ख) इस योजना पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी भेड़ें रखी जायेंगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अखिल भारतीय भेड़ और ऊन विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत सन् १९५७-५८ के लिये स्वीकृत एक भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म चम्बा में, जिसके साथ एक ऊन विश्लेषण प्रयोगशाला संलग्न होगी, सन् १९५८–५९ के अन्त तक कार्य आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

(ख) १,९५,५०० रुपये।

(ग) भेड़ा भेड़ और उनके बच्चों को शामिल करके ६०० भेड़ें फार्म में रखे जाने की आशा है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुर्गी फार्म

१३७१. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में हिमाचल प्रदेश के विभिन्न मुर्गी फार्मों में कितने मुर्गे व मुर्गियां हैं ; और

(ख) मुर्गियों का मृत्यु अनुपात क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) ३७६ (२७४ मुर्गियां और मुर्गियों के १०२ बच्चे)

(ख) ८ प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रादेशिक मुर्गी फार्म

१३७२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रादेशिक मुर्गी फार्म कब और कहां खोला जायेगा ;

(ख) इस योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) मौजूदा सरकारी मुर्गी फार्म कम्लाही को एक प्रादेशिक मुर्गी फार्म के रूप में विकसित किया जायेगा। यह कार्य अप्रैल, १९५९ से आरम्भ किये जाने की आशा है।

(ख) (१) विदेशों से आयात की गई सुधरी नसल की मुर्गियों का जलवायु अनुकूल करना।

(२) प्रदेश में और आस पास के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भी आधारिक मुर्गियों के मुहय्या करने और पूर्ति करने के लिये चुने हुए प्रजनन के द्वारा उच्च वंशीय पक्षियों का पालना और उनकी वृद्धि करना।

(३) हिमाचल प्रदेश और आस पास के राज्यों में विस्तार केन्द्रों को व्यक्ति देने के लिये मनुष्यों को प्रशिक्षण करना।

(ग)

	रुपये (लाखों में)
(१) अफसर और स्टाफ का वेतन और भत्ता	०·६०
(२) इमारतें और अन्य कार्य	०·४९
(३) दाना खिलाना, पैकिंग करना और भेजने का खर्च, रोगाणुनाशी दवाइयां और टीके, पैट्रोल, तेल और लुबरीकेंट्स और फुटकर जैसे आवर्तक व्यय	०·७८
(४) भंडार, सामग्री और आधारिक मुर्गियों का खरीदना	०·३३
कुल	२·२०

Standing Expert Committee on Seeds

1373. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature of work done, suggestions made and questions considered by the Standing Expert Committee on Seeds during the year 1958;

(b) the number of sittings held by the said Committee; and

(c) whether this Committee has been reconstituted after its appointment?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Standing Expert Committee on Seeds did not hold any meeting during this year so far. The Committee holds meetings as and when required. So far, there have been 4 sittings of the Committee since its inception. The last meeting was held on the 8th August, 1957 and the next is proposed to be held on the 10th January, 1959.

(c) No, the Committee has not been reconstituted but its initial composition has been slightly modified. It has now been expanded by one more Member and its Member Secretary is now the Additional Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research in place of the Deputy Adviser Intensive Cultivation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, a post which no longer exists.

Approach Roads

1374. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision is made for the repairs of approach roads to stations on North Eastern Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that approach roads of Mashrak and other stations on Chupra-Sevan section (*Via* Mashrak) have not been repaired since long; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision is made for repairs to approach roads within Railway limits.

(b) and (c). All approach roads could not be completely repaired due to non-availability of road-materials locally. However, patch repairs are being done to avoid inconvenience to the users. Complete repairs to approach roads on some of the stations over Chupra-Savan Section *via* Mashrak are likely to be taken in hand this year.

Guna-Ujjain Rail Link

1375. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rail links included in the Second Five Year Plan which are not likely to be taken up during the Plan period; and

(b) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Following are the projects included in the Second Plan which are not proposed to be taken up for construction for the reasons mentioned against each:—

1. Gua-Manoharpur: Owing to the construction of other lines *viz.* (i) Barabil-Panposh Gorge Branch, (ii) Rourkela-Dumaro and (iii) proposed Bimalgarh-Kiriburu, there is no immediate need for the project.

2. Muzaffarpur - Darbhanga: Having regard to some of the constructional features, this project has not been found justified both on operational and commercial grounds.

3. Ramshai-Binaguri: Since the Assam Rail Link is being strengthened at a cost of Rs. 6.0 crores.

the necessity for the Ramshai-Binaguri link no longer exists.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

1376. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 607 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) when the construction of quarters for the Post and Telegraph employees at Hyderabad City commenced;

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed; and

(c) when the same are likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Construction has not yet commenced.

(b) 200 units.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any definite date at this stage as construction work has not yet started.

Damaged Wheat

1377. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks of 1,500 maunds of Government wheat worth Rs. 22,000 for distribution through fair price shops in District Muzafarpur have been declared unfit for human consumption; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 447 maunds of wheat worth Rs. 6,258 from Central Government's stock was declared unfit for human consumption.

(b) The wheat was damaged in transit.

Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

1378. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been given by the Central Government to the States under Article 339(2) of the Constitution, as to the non-implementation of the Special Multipurpose Tribal Block in accordance with the plan, as has been pointed out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his report for 1956-57 (page 58 para 39); and

(b) if so, to how many States such directive has been given and to what effect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

"Kuth"

1379. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where 'Kuth' is grown and its annual production, State-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to which it is exported and the uses made of it by them;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any query from the Punjab Government on the subject; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). Kuth is primarily a product obtained as a minor forest produce primarily in Jammu and Kashmir and to some extent in some of the Himalayan States such as Himachal Pradesh (Chamba District) and Punjab (Kangra District). The approximate annual production is 200 maunds in Himachal Pradesh, and 1000 to 2000 maunds in

Jammu and Kashmir. Similar information regarding Punjab is not available.

(b) Kuth is exported to Hong Kong, China, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and France. However, China and Hong Kong provide the main market for 'Kuth' where it is principally used as incense in the Buddhist Temples.

(c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

Master Plans for Flood Control

1380. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 585 on the 28th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plans for flood control for individual River Basins have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Overhead Bridge at Level Crossing in Rajpura

1381. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2013 on the 15th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the construction of an overhead bridge at the level crossing in Rajpura on the Grand Trunk Road; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration of the Government of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

Rules under Inter-State Waters Dispute Act, 1956

1382. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2280 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the rules to be framed under the Inter-State Waters Dispute Act, 1956 have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The rules under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956, have not yet been finalised. Under Section 13 of the Act, the State Governments are required to be consulted in the matter. Their comments on the draft rules have been asked for and are awaited.

Electricity Dues From Pakistan

1383. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 282 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Partition Committee has considered the objections raised by Pakistan Government in regard to the electricity dues from them for the year 1947-48; and

b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The matter was discussed in a meeting of the Punjab Partition Committee on the 2nd and 3rd October, 1958.

(b) The matter was postponed for further discussion at the next meeting of the Partition Committee.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रामगंगा परियोजना

१३८४. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०१८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में रामगंगा परियोजना का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात क्या निर्णय किया है और परियोजना के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग ने रामगंगा परियोजना रिपोर्ट की जांच की है और उस पर अपनी टिप्पणी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज दी है । आयोग के पास राज्य सरकार से इस टिप्पणी का उत्तर अभी नहीं पहुंचा है । परियोजना पर काम तभी शुरू किया जा सकता है जब कि प्रोजेक्ट तकनीकी दृष्टि से ठीक मान लिया जायेगा और योजना कमीशन अन्तिम रूप से उसे मंजूर कर देगा ।

Bhakra Nangal Project

1385. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1607 on the 5th September, 1958 and state the latest position in respect of the agreemnet between the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments regarding the Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The controversial issues arising out of the draft agreement were settled at a meeting held between the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power and the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Rajasthan on the 24th November, 1958. The agreement has not, however, so far been formally signed on behalf of the two State Governments. It is expected to be signed shortly.

Tourists in Kashmir

1386. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was extraordinary rush of tourists to Kashmir Valley during this year; and

(b) if so, the number of Indian and Foreign tourists who visited Kashmir since 1st January 1958 so far, month-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As compared to last year there has been a substantial increase in tourist traffic to Kashmir this year. But this is due to the fact that 1957 was a bad year for Kashmir, tourist traffic-wise, due to the extraordinarily bad weather that the valley had during the tourist season last year.

(b) The number of Indian and Foreign tourists who visited Kashmir so far during this year are as follows:

Months	Indians	Foreigners
January	67	18
February	91	62
March	230	322
April	1,830	787
May	15,205	1,848
June	10,252	850
July	3,250	498
August	7,044	586
September	5,837	490
October	6,653	691
	Total: 50,459	6,152

New Building of Dhanbad Railway Station

1387. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he was detained at Patna Junction for about two hours on the 16th October, 1958 on his way to Dhanbad for opening the new building of Dhanbad Railway Station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated cost for the opening ceremony of Dhanbad Station and the actual cost incurred for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Goods train to which the Railway Minister's Saloon was attached left Patna 1 hour 32 minutes behind the scheduled time as the Goods train during the shunting operations, while being drawn to the siding to pick up Railway Minister's Saloon, burst through the incorrectly set points and entered a wrong line.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2500 was sanctioned. Actual expenditure incurred is being ascertained.

Derailment of A Goods Train Between Ghaziabad and Delhi

1388. Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 15th October, 1958 a goods train was derailed at Ghaziabad and the whole traffic between Ghaziabad and Delhi was dislocated; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 15.10.58 at about 15.10 hours during shunting operations, one brake van capsized and another wagon derailed at Ghaziabad station yard.

As a result of the derailment through communication between Ghaziabad and Delhi was blocked upto 20.45 hours.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Transport Workers' Strike in Himachal Pradesh

1389. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Transport Workers' Union threatened strike on the 20th October, 1958 in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a two hour token strike was observed on the 18th October, 1958;

(c) if so, what steps the Himachal Pradesh Administration took in order to meet the situation; and

(d) what are the grievances of the workers and whether any negotiations between the Union and the Administration are proceeding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A strike notice, together with a list containing the following demands, was received by the Himachal Pradesh Administration from the Himachal Transport Workers Union on the 4th October 1958:—

(i) Recognition of the Union.

(ii) Revision of pay scales of cleaners/conductors.

(iii) Grant of Hill Compensatory Allowance to workers of the Central Workshop at Taradevi at the rates applicable to persons working in Dhalli-Simla.

(iv) Daily waged staff at Taradevi should be taken on the regular establishment.

(v) Grant of Hill Compensatory Allowance, House rent allowance, night allowance to the workers of Dhalli, Nahan, Chamba, Bilaspur and Mandi.

(vi) Provision of legal aid to the operational staff.

(vii) Reimbursement of fines imposed by the Courts on the staff.

(viii) Counting of pre-merge service of Bilaspur employees.

The threatened strike was to begin on the 20th October, 1958, Two hours' token strike was also threatened on the 18th October 1958. Immediately on receipt of the strike notice, the Himachal Pradesh Administration started conciliation proceedings. In order to meet the situation in the event of the strike materialising, suitable arrangements had also been made by the Administration to maintain the essential services. A meeting was held on the 11th October, 1958 between the General Manager, Himachal Government Transport, and representatives of the Union and it was agreed that the demands of the workers would be accepted, as far as possible. Consequently, the strike notice was withdrawn by the Union unconditionally on 14.10.1958.

Baitarani and Salandi Rivers in Orissa

1390. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservoir schemes for flood control are under investigation on the Baitarani and Salandi rivers in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Investigations for reservoir schemes, both for flood control and irrigation, on the Baitarani and Salandi rivers in Orissa have been undertaken and two sites, *viz.*, Bhimkund on the Baitarani and Hadgarh on the Salandi have been selected for reservoir projects. Out of these, the project on Salandi has been included in the Second Five Year Plan as a medium irrigation scheme.

Survey of New Railway Lines

1391. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new lines of Railways have been surveyed or are under survey from 1951-52 to 1957-58;

(b) the approximate cost of each line; and

(c) whether any surveyed lines have been sanctioned and taken up for construction during this period and if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The information in respect of surveys sanctioned each year and the lines taken up for construction, are incorporated in Chapter IV, Vol. I of the Annual Report issued by the Railway Board on Indian Railways, copies of which are available in the library of the sabha. In all, 84 surveys were sanctioned during the period from 1951-52 to 1957-58.

(b) Information regarding cost of construction in respect of lines surveyed but not taken up for construction is generally not published as the estimates are always subject to revision at the time of sanctioning of construction at the then prevailing levels of prices.

(c) 36 lines were taken up for construction as in the list laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 138].

Gastro-Enteritis

1392. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state how many people died in India from Gastro-enteritis from 1st January to 30th September, 1958?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The requisite information is given below:—

Name of the State	No. of deaths due to Gastro-enteritis	Period to which col. 2 relates	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	9,772*		*The particulars of deaths from Gastro-enteritis are not separately recorded in the epidemic returns of the State. They are recorded as deaths due to 'dysentery and diarrhoea' and cholera. The information as far as is available under the above heads is as follows :— Dysentery & Diarrhoea. 5,296 (Jan. to June, 1958) Cholera 4,476 (Jan. to Oct., 1958)
Assam	1,856	1-1-58 to 13th Sept., 1958.	
Bihar	Information not received.		
Bombay	Do.		
Kerala	Do.		
Madhya Pradesh	76	From 1-3-58 to 24-11-58.	
Madras	25,040	From 1-1-58 to 30-9-58.	It is reported that various diseases come under the category of Gastro-enteritis Statistics of deaths from cholera and 'dysentery and diarrhoea' for the State which are available are given below :— Dysentery & Diarrhoea 23,128 1-1-58 to 30-9-58. Cholera 1,912* Do.
Mysore	Information not received.		
Orissa	4,489**	1-1-58 to 25-10-58.	**Includes deaths due to cholera.
Punjab	75	1-1-58 to 30-11-58.	
Rajasthan	31	1-1-58 to 15-11-58	
Uttar Pradesh	9,002†	Do.	†Includes deaths due to cholera.
West Bengal	Information not received		
Jammu & Kashmir	NIL		
Union Territories			
Delhi	149	1-1-58 to 31-10-58	
Himachal Pradesh	38	1-1-58 to 30-9-58.	
Manipur	3	1-1-58 to 31-10-58.	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Information not received.		
Tripura	11	1-1-58 to 31-10-58.	
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	NIL		

National Park in Orissa

1393. { **Shri P. K. Deo:** / **Shri B. C. Prodhan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central Government's assistance to the National Park in the Simili Pal Hills in Orissa; and

(b) what progress has been made towards the establishment of the said Park?

(The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The estimated Central assistance by way of grant is Rs. 1,33,350 during the Second Five Year Plan period. For the first two years of the Plan period the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 55,800/- as grant for the establishment of a National Park at Simili Pal Hills and for the improvement to the Tikkerpara Game sanctuary. For 1958-59 no amount was approved.

(b) The progress made is as follows :

New road constructed	14 miles
Improvement to existing road	21 miles 25 chain
Staff quarters constructed	11 Nos.
Rest House constructed	1 (part)
Watch Tower constructed	4 Nos.
Well constructed	1 and 1 (part)
Jeep purchased	1 No.
Rest House improved	5 Nos.

Necessary staff for the Part has also been sanctioned by the State Government.

Forged Tickets

1394. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of forged railway tickets were detected during 1958 so far; and

(b) what is the estimated loss to the railway revenues on account of forged tickets?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 10 upto October, 1958.

(b) The loss to the Railways, if these 10 cases had not been detected, would have been about Rs. 300.

It is not possible to make an estimate of the loss on account of forged tickets that were used and went undetected.

Upgrading of Employees

1395. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he made an announcement on 10th February, 1957 enumerating the principles of upgrading the different categories of non-gazetted staff on percentage basis;

(b) what are the salient features of the announcement; and

(c) to what extent that announcement has been implemented on Indian Railways and the latest progress in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The announcement related to some additional posts in higher grades, proposed to be created.

(b) The announcement benefitted a material number of employees in 13 major non-gazetted categories either in the shape of an immediate increase in emoluments with retrospective effect from 1.4.56 or of substantially improved chances of advancement through promotions. In the case of Running Staff like Drivers, Guards and Firemen a higher rate of running allowance was provided.

(c) 80 per cent on the Railways as a whole.

Vehicles for Malaria Eradication Programme

1396. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles distributed or allotted to various States by the Government of India from out of those purchased by the International Cooperation Administration of the U.S.A. Government for assistance in the National Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) whether the vehicles are now put to use by all States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 640 trucks and 175 jeeps have been received and all vehicles excepting 16 jeeps earmarked for the six Regional Co-ordinating Organisations have been allotted to the various States. 360 trucks and 111 jeeps have been distributed and the rest are under supply.

(b) Of the 139 vehicles meant for use in endemic units, 120 are already in use. The remainder 19 vehicles will be used later during the year when a few endemic units not yet functioning will go into action.

(c) 660 vehicles intended for hypo-endemic units will be utilised only during the year 1959-60, when these units are scheduled to operate.

Meeting of the Air Transport Association

1397. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the International Air Transport Association inaugurated in New Delhi on 27th October, 1958 was the first such meeting held in Asia; and

(b) if so, how many nations and delegates took part in the meeting?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 151 delegates representing 62 airlines attended the meeting.

Jhuming

1398. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tribal jhumias arrested and convicted for jhuming in reserve forests during 1958 in Tripura;

(b) whether it was the policy of the Government to ban jhuming before jhumias get rehabilitated; and

(c) if so, what alternative occupations are being provided to jhumias when they are forbidden to jhum cultivation in Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Nil.

(b) No. Jhuming has been prohibited since April, 1952, but in Reserve Forests only. There is, however, a large area under protected forests where jhuming is allowed, except within the limit of half a mile from the main roads and navigable streams.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the reply to part (b). However, schemes have been taken up for rehabilitation of tribal jhumias on plain land and so far 7,414 families have been settled out of the total of about 21,000 families. It is expected that another 2,000 families will be settled during the current year.

Paddy Seeds

1399. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of paddy seeds supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Division-wise, in Tripura during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) what was the price realised from the seeds supplied;

(c) whether any quantity of seeds were advanced as loan or dadan; and

(d) whether it is a fact that land remained fallow due to shortage of paddy seeds?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Ring-wells in Tripura

1400. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Partly brick-laid ring wells constructed by Tripura Administration in Tripura in 1957-58, have not been found suitable and useful; and

(b) if so, who are responsible for the construction of these ring-wells?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, in some cases only.

(b) The wells were constructed as per decision taken by the Tripura Administration.

Suratgarh Farm

1401. Shri Panna Lal Barupal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers working at present on the Suratgarh Farm; and

(b) the number of non-gazetted employees working at present on the above farm?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 6.

(b) 187.

Tractors at Suratgarh Farm

1402. Shri Panna Lal Barupal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the working cost per hour of a tractor at the Suratgarh Farm; and

(b) the average working cost per hour of a tractor of the same horse power run privately?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The estimated working cost for each type of tractor working at Suratgarh farm is given below:

Type	Horse power	Working cost Rs. per hour
S. 80 (Crawler)	80	29·00
D. T. 54 (,,)	54	18·84
M. T. Z. (Wheel)	37	9·31

(b) Operational cost of tractors of the same horse-power run privately is not known.

Utilization of Irrigation Potentialities

1403. { Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether the officers appointed by the Central Government to report whether irrigation potential in the country is fully utilised or not have submitted their report?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Reports have been received from the Officers appointed by the Central Government to report on the utilisation of irrigation potential created by major and medium irrigation projects for five States namely Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These reports are under examination. Reports relating to the other States are awaited.

Damage to Wheat Consignments due to Rain

1404. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three consignments of wheat were unloaded on 14th September 1958 at Asansol and kept without any cover in heavy rain in the Railway Yard there;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the quantity of wheat in the said consignments;

(d) the name of the consignee;

(e) whether any and if so, what quantity was damaged due to exposure to rain; and

(f) the price of the quantity damaged?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Three consignments of wheat were unloaded at Asansol on 14.9.1958. They were stacked on the open platform adjacent to the goods shed, in the place where such consignments are usually unloaded to facilitate easy removal and were covered with tarpaulins.

(c) About 22,500 Maunds.

(d) Assistant Director of Food, Central Storage (Government of India), Asansol.

(e) About 670 Maunds.

(f) Rs. 11,000 approximately.

Food Production in Delhi

1405. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food production in Delhi has lagged behind the Schedule due to delay in the execution of irrigation schemes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to execute irrigation schemes so that the targets in food production may be achieved?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, partly.

(b) So far as Minor Irrigation is concerned, in addition to sanctioning loans for sinking wells and boring in existing surface wells, the possibilities of arranging tubewell irrigation are being examined.

Loss in Freight Charges

1406. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stone-boulders carried to Ayodhya for construction of the National Highway Bridge were overloaded and undercharged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in the matter;

(d) whether the excess freight has been recovered; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). As a result of checks conducted by the Northern Railway, it was found that boulder wagons booked to Ayodhya, on account of the Executive Engineer (Construction) of U.P. Government, were overloaded. The matter is under further investigation, jointly by the Railway Administration and the State Government, to ascertain the total extent of overloading and to collect the freight charges due thereon.

Elephants in Manipur

1407. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state;

(a) the number of elephants belonging to the Manipur Administration;

(b) the area now reserved for the elephants and the area of high land

that may be thrown open for cultivation;

(c) whether the elephants at the Samusang Forest Reserve in Manipur have been withdrawn for opening the area for agricultural settlement; and

(d) if not, whether the reserve is to continue and the proposal for settlement of reserve with landless peasants has been dropped?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Three.

(b) 330 acres are reserved for elephants in the Samusang Forest Reserve where about 200 acres would be fit for cultivation. Out of this area of 200 acres about 70 acres are under cultivation.

(c). No.

(d) The reserve has to continue till some suitable alternatvie land for the elephants is found. De-reservation of the land for settlement is not possible for the present.

Cudappa-Kurnool Canal in Andhra

1408. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested for additional financial assistance for the development of Ayacut under the Cudappa-Kurnool Canal and Rajolibunda; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned as assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government requested for an additional allotment of Rs. 2 crores for improvements to Kurnool-Cudappa Canal and Rs. 1.27 crores for the Rajolibunda Scheme.

(b) An additional provision of Rs. 74 lakhs (Rs. 40 lakhs for K.C. Canal and Rs. 34 lakhs for Rajolibunda) during 1958-59 has been agreed to by the Planning Commission, out of which Rs. 24 lakhs for the Kurnool-Cudappa Canal and Rs. 20.4 lakhs for the Rajolibunda scheme will be the Central loan assistance provided the remaining amount is contributed by the State Government.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

1409. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur is working to its full capacity; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines in Bombay

1410. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new railway lines recommended by the Government of Bombay for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the surveys for these lines have been undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 139].

(b) Surveys in respect of the following lines have been undertaken:—

1. Tarapore-Bhavnagar.
2. Diva-Dasgaon.
3. Udaipur-Himmatnagar.
4. Samakhali-Malia.
5. Bhaili-Bhadran and Sojitra-Dholka.

Diesel Cars

1411. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to put diesel cars on Panipat-Jind and Kurukshetra-Narwana Sections of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the probable date of their start;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether representations have been received to construct the remaining portion of Rohtak-Panipat dismantled line; and

(e) if so, the nature of these representations and the action taken thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is proposed to operate diesel rail car services on the Panipat-Jind and Kurukshetra—Narwana sections of the Northern Railway.

(b) and (c). The date of introduction of these diesel rail cars depends on the results of trial runs which are in progress.

(d) and (e). Yes. The representationists have been informed that Gohana-Panipat portion of the Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat dismantled line is not included for construction in the Second Plan and further it is Government's intention to watch the development of traffic on the restored portion between Rohtak and Gohana for sometime. particularly the effect of road competition which is quite keen, before taking a dicision on the restoration of that portion.

Per Capita Consumption of Food

1412. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is disparity in the *per capita* consumption of food in different States; and

(b) what are the figures (in calories) of food consumed in each of the States according to the latest information?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). As State-wise information relating to production and consumption of all food articles is not available, it is not possible to say whether there is disparity in the *per capita* consumption of food in the different States, nor is it possible to give the *per capita* figures (in calories) of food consumed in each of the States. Even in respect of foodgrains, it is difficult to give figures of *per capita* consumption in the different States, since there is considerable inter-State movement of foodgrains both by rail and by road.

Conference of Chief Ministers with the Minister of Railways

1413. Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference was held recently in Delhi between the Railway Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States;

(b) whether the Orissa State Government have submitted any proposal for construction of new Railway lines, over bridges and level crossings, and introduction of new trains in the State; and

(c) if so, the details of such proposals submitted for consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, on 7-11-1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

1. Widening of the railway underbridge to the North of Cuttack station and provision of an under-bridge to the South of the station.

2. Running of Shuttle service between Barajamda and Barabil.

3. Construction of the following railway lines:—

(a) Sambalpur-Titligarh,

(b) Talcher-Rourkela,

(c) Rayagada - Nawrangpur - Jeypore,

(d) Bangirposi-Rairangpur, and

(e) Rayagada-Gunpur.

Survey on New Lines on Northern Railway

1414. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the full details in regard to each survey carried out or proposed to be carried out with names of lines on the Northern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 140].

Tourism in Manipur

1415. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Administration is acquiring some private bungalows on the Dimapur-Manipur Road for opening a Bureau for the promotion of tourist traffic in Manipur;

(b) if so, the cost of the acquisition; and

(c) what are the other proposals for the promotion of tourist traffic in the union territory made by the Manipur Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The other proposals for the promotion of tourist traffic made by the Manipur Administration recently were the following:—

1. Construction of a Tourist Hostel at Imphal.

2. Construction of dak bungalow at Ukhrul.

3. Construction of one dak bungalow at Thanga on Loktak lake and the provision of boats.

4. Construction of a building for a tourist bureau at Imphal.

5. Improvement of Dak Bungalow at Kangchup Hill top.

These were discussed on 3rd December, 1958, at a meeting attended by the Chief Commissioner, Manipur and the representatives of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Transport and Communications and the C.P.W.D. The Officers recommended that during the year 1959-60 the Manipur Administration may take up only the construction of Tourist Hostel at Imphal and Dak Bungalow at Ukhrul.

Family Planning

1416. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of the Indian Institute for Population Studies, has been deputed to China by the Government of India to make a study of population problem there;

(b) whether any scheme of sterilization of male population is going to be implemented in Madras;

(c) if so, the details of such a scheme; and

(d) what other researches have been made by the Indian Institute for Population Studies for checking growth of population in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to available information Government of Madras have instituted the following schemes of sterilization:—

(i) A scheme for payment of subsidy to selected private medical practitioners in Madras city for vasectomy operations for a period of one year. The rate of subsidy being Rs. 25 per

operation for a period of 12 months from the date on which a surgery is first approved for subsidy under the scheme; the rate being reviewed and revised from year to year. The subsidy is restricted to cases of operation on persons with an income of Rs. 200 and less per mensem.

Under the scheme four private medical practitioners having enough surgical experience and nursing home facilities have been appointed.

(ii) A scheme of payment of special remuneration of Rs. 2 for each case operated to the canvassers and tutors in family planning to canvass and send cases of vasectomy to approved surgeries or Government hospitals.

(iii) A scheme in Madras City called the 'Madras City Public Employees Family Welfare Scheme' under which concessions have been extended to the public employees in the Madras City, seeking the surgical methods of Family Planning. Under this scheme public employees in Madras City who have attained the age of 32, in the case of men, and 26 in the case of women, and who have not less than three living children are eligible to avail of the concessions extended in the scheme. For men undergoing vasectomy operation a cash grant of Rs. 15 each, and for women undergoing salpingectomy operation a cash grant of Rs. 25 each is payable under this scheme. To perform vasectomy operation under this scheme two surgical teams have been set up—one at the Government General Hospital and the other at the Government Stenley Hospital, Madras. As salpingectomy is being performed usually immediately after delivery and as the medical unit in which such patients are admitted for confinement are performing the operation on willing patients, no separate surgical unit for salpingectomy is being set up under this scheme.

(iv) The Director, Indian Institute for Population Studies, Madras, was directed to conduct an attitude survey of fathers under the Madras City Public Employees' Family Welfare Scheme for which a sum of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned as grant. Under this scheme so far 11 operations have been performed.

(d) The information which has been called for from the Government of Madras has not yet been received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार भवनों का निर्माण

१४१७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ११ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४८९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश परिमंडल के अन्तर्गत डाक तथा तार विभाग के भवनों के निर्माण में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष १९५८–५९ में उक्त परिमंडल में डाक तथा तार विभाग के भवन निर्माण का कौन सा कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया गया है ;

(ग) उन भवनों में से प्रत्येक पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) शेष निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कौन-कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४१]

(घ) केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ आयोजित की गयीं सामयिक बैठकों में भवन-निर्माण-कार्य की प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है । परिमंडल-स्तर पर भी ऐसी बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं, एवं संबंधित कार्यकारी अधिकारी (executive authority) द्वारा निर्माण कार्यों के निष्पादन में शीघ्रता लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Primary Marketing Societies

1418. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for setting up primary marketing societies serving mandi areas has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). During the Second Five Year Plan period 1900 marketing Societies are to be organised. Of these, 749 Societies were organised during the first two years and the balance is expected to be organised during the remaining period of the Plan.

Postal Services in Tripura

1419. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes at least 4|5 days for the Postal dak to be delivered at Dharmanagar, Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the postal delivery system there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The introduction of a mail motor service on the Assam-Agartala trunk road so as to serve Dharmanagar is under consideration.

Foodgrains for Punjab

1420. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains allotted to Punjab State during 1958 so far by the Central Government with a view to supplement the food position and stabilise the prices in hill areas of the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): As the State of Punjab is surplus in both rice and wheat, it was not considered necessary to allot foodgrains to that State during the year 1958 in order to supplement the local availability. However, about 3,400 tons of wheat were allotted from Central Government Stocks up to the end of November, 1958, for distribution in the hilly areas of the State.

नजफगढ़ विकास खंड के लिये सिंचाई योजना

१४२१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के नजफगढ़ विकास खंड के लिये कोई सिंचाई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां ; सिंचाई सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिये तीन प्रस्तावों पर परीक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) कलचरेबिल कोमांडेड एरिया (Culturable Commanded Area) के ४५,००० एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई सुविधा प्राप्त होगी ।

Agricultural School at Lamphal

1422. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural school at Lamphal in Manipur has been started; and

(b) whether appointment of the staff has been completed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No.

Power Supply in Delhi

1423. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power**

be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Delhi's power supply has been found inadequate and that Punjab has refused to give Delhi 10,000 KW of electricity every year from the Bhakra power station?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Despite the fact that Delhi is getting 20,000 KW of power from the Bhakra-Nangal system of the Punjab grid, there is an acute shortage of power in Delhi, at present. To meet the shortage, the late Delhi State Electricity Board (now Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking) had approached the Punjab Government for an additional supply of 40,000 KW, in instalments of 10,000 KW beginning from 1959-60, when the first Bhakra unit, was expected to be commissioned. The State Government have recently informed the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that there is no possibility of supplying additional power of 10,000 KW to Delhi during 1959, as their system is already over-loaded. The question of supplying additional power to Delhi, after the commissioning of the Bhakra Power House during 1960 is, however, under consideration of the Punjab Government.

Crafts and Cottage Industries

1425. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that encouragement is given to villagers in the Community Development and National Extension Services blocks to start crafts and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the amount allotted so far for the development of such industries in Manipur; and

(c) the names of places where industrial units and centres have been started in Manipur?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Road Accidents

1426. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many persons were killed or injured in road accidents in India from 1st January, 1957 to 30th November, 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Report of Telegraph Enquiry Committee

1427. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union Class III have demanded advance copy of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee report;

(b) whether the Government propose to ascertain the views of the Union about the recommendations made by the Committee at the consideration stage; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination. The question of ascertaining the views of the Union before decisions are taken will also be considered during the course of examination.

P. & T. Building at Jammu and Kashmir

1428. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to construct

departmental buildings and staff quarters for the Telegraph Traffic at Jammu and Srinagar; and

(b) if not, how does the department propose to meet with the staff difficulty of quarters and inadequate office accommodation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal for the construction of a building for the Telegraph Traffic Office at Jammu and Srinagar is under consideration at present. As regards quarters, the State Government has been approached for the allotment of 40,000 sq. ft. of land at Srinagar and 26,780 sq. ft. at Jammu for the construction of staff quarters. The matter is being pursued by the Postmaster-General, Ambala with the State Government authorities.

P. & T. Building, Chandigarh

1429. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct Post and Telegraph office building at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether the building plan has been approved by the Chandigarh Capital Project authority;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether 200 quarters proposed to be purchased from the Punjab Government have been taken over; and

(e) whether there is any scheme to increase the staff quarters at Chandigarh in view of the conditions prevailing there?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) They are being consulted in regard to the plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Not taken over yet but are likely to be taken over shortly.

(e) 200 quarters are being purchased.

Building for C.T.O., Amritsar

1430. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Amritsar Central Telegraph Office building was originally meant for use of 10/12 officials;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff has increased to about 150 and the building continues to be the same;

(c) whether the scheme to construct a separate building for the telegraph office has been considered and sanctioned;

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct quarters at Amritsar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Office was opened with sufficient accommodation and has been extended from time to time as the strength of staff increased. The accommodation in the present building is 3,850 sq. ft. and is sufficient for 130 men according to departmental standards.

(b) The strength of the staff has increased from time to time and the building has also been extended as and when required. The present strength of the staff is 172 and the accommodation justified is 4,775 sq. ft. against available accommodation of 3,850 sq. ft.

(c) A scheme for the construction of Central Telegraph Office is under consideration. Plans and estimates have been finalised.

(d) and (e). The scheme for the construction of a P. & T. Colony at Amritsar of Rs. 11.54 lakhs for construction of 158 quarters has been sanctioned. A site for the construction of this colony has been selected and the District Collector has been

approached for starting acquisition proceedings.

Boot-Polish Monopoly Contracts

1431. { **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether shoe-shine contracts on Indian Railways within railway yards and platforms have been awarded;

(b) if so, the number of such contractors and the income accruing to Railways from such contracts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that monopoly contractors charge Rs. 1-8-0 a day from poor persons whom they authorise to boot-polish within railway-yards and platforms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of contractors at present is 40 and the license fee collected from them is Rs. 9,052 per annum.

(c) No, Sir.

स्वचालित यातायात नियंत्रण सिगनल

१४३२. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:**
श्री भक्त दर्शन:

क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक दिल्ली में कितने चौराहों पर स्वचालित यातायात नियंत्रण सिगनल लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में किन स्थानों पर ये सिगनल लगवाने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ४ ।

(ख) दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस ने निम्नलिखित आठ जगहों पर हाथ से किये जाने वाले बिजली सिगनलों को स्वचालित सिगनलों में बदलने की सिफारिश की है :

(१) बाराखम्बा सरकस ।

(२) पचकुइयां रोड सरकस ।

(३) राम कृष्ण रोड ।

(४) जनपथ और राजपथ का चौराहा ।

(५) फैंज बाजार का नुक्कड़ ।

(६) लालकिला चौराहा ।

(७) क्वीन्स रोड-छत्ता रेल ।

(८) गुरुद्वारा रोड और आर्य समाज रोड का चौराहा ।

इनके अलावा निम्नलिखित ६ चौराहों पर और स्वचालित सिगनल लगाने की सिफारिश की गई है :—

(१) राजपथ–प्रोल्डमिल रोड ।

(२) राजपथ–मानसिंह रोड ।

(३) पचकुइयां रोड-बेयर्ड रोड ।

(४) लेडी हार्डिंग रोड-बेयर्ड रोड ।

(५) लोदी रोड-लोदी इस्टेट रोड नं० २ ।

(६) पृथ्वीराज लेन–रटण्डन रोड ।

चौराहों पर बिजली के सिगनल लगाने की जिम्मेवारी स्थानीय संस्थाएं, दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की है जो इन कामों पर होने वाले खर्च की व्यवस्था करती हैं, इसलिये कितने स्वचालित सिगनल किन किन स्थानों पर इन संस्थाओं द्वारा १९५८–५९ में लगाये जायेंगे यह गिनाना संभव नहीं है ।

गंगा नदी पर पुल

१४३३. **श्री सरजू पाण्डे** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजीपुर और वाराणसी के बीच गोमती नदी पर उस पुल के निर्माण में क्या

प्रगति हुई, जिसका सर्वेक्षण समाप्त हो चुका है ; और

(ख) उस पुल के निर्माण में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पुल की रूपरेखा (plan) की ब्यौरेवार जांच कर ली गई है और इसकी पहले की रूपरेखा और तखमीने में कुछ संशोधन करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से संशोधित रूप-रेखा और तखमीने की मंजूरी मिलने पर ही पुल के बनाने का काम शुरू किया जा सकेगा।

Winter Uniform for Government Hospital Employees

1434. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that winter uniforms are provided to certain employees of Government Hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) whether these uniforms have been supplied to them only this year or are supplied every year?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Winter uniforms are supplied to drivers, havaldars and class IV staff working in the Government Hospitals in Delhi once in two years.

चूहा विरोधी अभियान

१४३५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में चूहा विरोधी अभियान आरम्भ करने की योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का विवरण क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह योजना रबी उत्पादन आन्दोलन के एक भाग के रूप में शुरू की जायेगी। खाद्यान्न को चूहों के द्वारा नुकसान होने की तरफ जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये काफी प्रचार के बाद और ब्लाक विकास अफसरों, ग्राम सेवकों आदि को प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण देने के पश्चात् समस्त ३०० ग्रामों का सर्वेक्षण करने लिये स्क्वेड्स (squads) बनाये जायेंगे, प्रत्येक स्क्वेड में कम से कम २० सदस्य होंगे। दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय प्रदेश में समस्त पांचों ब्लाकों में जब तक कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता है, उस समय तक ये स्क्वेड्स ग्रामों के एक ब्लाक में कार्य करेंगे।

पहले दिन, ये स्क्वेड्स ग्रामीणों को प्रशिक्षित करेंगे और कृषि क्षेत्रों और उनके आस पास की भूमियों में बिलों को ढूंढेंगे। दूसरे दिन ये बिल भर दिये जायेंगे। चूहों द्वारा खोले गये बिलों का (जिस में चूहे उस समय रहते हैं) पुनः निरीक्षण किया जायेगा और कुछ मेहूं या बाजरा उन में फेंक दिया जायेगा, जिस से चूहे उस दाने के आदि हो जायेंगे। तीसरे दिन, कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं की जायेगी और चूहों को उस दाने के खाने के लिये समय दिया जायेगा। चौथे दिन, जहर मिला हुआ गेहूं या बाजरा उन बिलों में जहां चूहे रहते हैं, फैंका जायेगा और पांचवें दिन, मरे हुए चूहों को इकट्ठा किया जायेगा और गिना जायेगा।

सब्जी और दालों के भाव

१४३६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

सब्जी और दालों के भाव आश्चर्यजनक रूप से बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन बढ़ते हुये भावों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) दिल्ली में कुछ दालों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं जैसा कि देश के अन्य भागों में हुआ है। दिल्ली में कुछ सब्जियों के भाव हाल ही में बढ़ गये हैं, जबकि दूसरों के कम हो गये हैं।

(ख) दालों के भावों की बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये, सरकार ने जुलाई, १९५८ से दालों के वायदा व्यापार (forward trading) को बन्द कर दिया है। दालों के बिना पर बैंकों से अग्रिम धन देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं।

कुछ सब्जियों के भावों में हाल का बढ़ाव मौसिम के कारण हो सकता है और इस लिये सरकार को कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Production of Crystal Sugar

1437. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2367 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of producing crystal sugar in small manufacturing units is to be extended to the various States of India;

(b) whether such units are in operation in the States other than U.P.;

(c) if so, in what States;

(d) what was the total production of crystal sugar produced by such units in the year 1957-58;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Agriculturists from the Bombay State are willing to start such units on co-operative basis; and

(f) whether the necessary permission will be given?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Government have issued a technical Bulletin on the Manufacture of Sugar by the Open Pan System Using Improved Process and Equipment. Copies of this Bulletin are available in the Library of the House. Promotion of establishment of such units is dealt with by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission in consultation with the State Governments and those interested can pursue the matter with them.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, in Rajasthan, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Information on production of these units is not available but the production is not substantial.

(e) and (f). It is understood that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay, has received a proposal which is under consideration.

Medical Colleges

1438. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of Rs. 6½ crores in the Second Five Year Plan for establishment of new Medical Colleges and extension of existing ones had already been allocated;

(b) if so, the details of the allocation so made for:

(i) new Medical Colleges; and

(ii) expansion of existing ones; and

(c) the amounts sanctioned and paid so far to each one of these institutions?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is sanctioned by the Government of India according to approved pattern, *viz.* 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure and 75 per cent. of the non-recurring

expenditure, subject to the ceilings fixed by the Central Government, which are as follows:

(A) Establishment of new Medical Colleges:

1. *Non-recurring*—Rs. 80 lakhs for 100 admissions i.e., Rs. 80,000 per admission. Central assistance will not exceed 75 per cent. of this ceiling.

2. *Recurring*—Rs. 8,000 per student. Central assistance will not exceed 50 per cent. of this amount.

(B) Expansion of existing Medical Colleges:

1. *Non-recurring*—Rs. 60,000 per student. The Central assistance shall not exceed 75 per cent. of this amount.

2. *Recurring*—Rs. 8,000 per student. The Central assistance shall not exceed 50 per cent. of this amount.

The Government of India will not give any financial aid in respect of admission exceeding 100 in any medical college.

It has been decided to give financial assistance for the establishment of the Medical College, Kurnool, and the Medical College, Bikaner on the *ad hoc* basis as follows:

Medical College, Kurnool:

(i) Rs. 15 lakhs (Rupees fifteen lakhs) for the purchase of equipment; and

(ii) A sum not exceeding Rs. 7 lakhs during the plan period from October, 1957 to March, 1961 for meeting 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure on the College.

Medical College, Bikaner:

The Government of India agreed to pay a grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.8 lakhs spread over a period of three years on the basis of 50 per cent. of Rs. 8,000 per annum per student for 40 admissions per annum.

The entire expenditure on the Medical College, Pondicherry, is borne by the Central Government.

The following grants have been sanctioned to the State Governments during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 in respect of the expansion of medical colleges and establishment of new ones:

Existing Medical Colleges (for expansion)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Medical College, Madurai	7,00,000	10,44,111	..
2. Medical College, Mysore	..	94,425	
3. Medical College, Agra	1,00,000	51,000	
4. Medical College, Guntur		6,66,382	
5. Medical College, Dibrugarh		44,000	
6. Medical College, Gwalior		65,994	
7. Medical College, Indore		73,000	
8. Medical College, Jaipur	...	2,85,849	..
9. Medical College, Trivandrum	..	..	1,12,767
10. Medical College, Darbhanga	1,00,000		
11. S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack	2,00,000		
12. Medical College, Amritsar	..		
13. Medical College, Baroda			

1	2	3	4
New Medical Colleges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Medical College, Kanpur .	15,00,000	12,62,148	
2. Medical College, Ranchi .	15,00,000	8,82,432	
3. Medical College, Jamnagar.	16,00,000	10,00,000	
4. Medical College, Bhopal		5,76,000	
5. Medical College, Jabalpur .		10,00,000	
6. Medical College, Hubli .		5,00,000	
7. Medical College, Kozhikode		6,18,836	
8. Medical College, Kurnool . .	..	3,00,000	
9. Medical College, Pondicherry . (Both recurring and non-recurring)	2,07,858	3,42,705	
TOTAL .	59,07,858	88,06,882	1,12,767

During 1958-59, according to the new procedure, three-fourths of the total amount of Central assistance will be released to the State Governments by the Ministry of Finance in 9 equal monthly instalments beginning with May, 1958, as lump sum ways and means advances and final sanction for the grants will be issued by the Ministry of Health only in the latter half of February, 1959.

A sum of Rs. 140.5 lakhs has been provisionally allocated as Central assistance to State Governments for the expansion of medical colleges and establishment of new ones during 1958-59.

Payment will be made to the State Governments in accordance with the formula mentioned above during 1959-60 and 1960-61 also.

International Conference of Agricultural Economists

1439. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 957 on the 5th September, 1958 and state the main recommendations or decisions of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists held in Mysore in August-September, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Conference discussed various aspects of the theme, "Agriculture and its terms of trade". No recommendations were made by the Conference, nor is it customary to do so. The full proceedings will be published by the Secretariat of the Conference in due course.

Tourist Development Council

1440. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 432 on 16th August, 1958, and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the decisions taken by the Tourist Development Council; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Central and State Governments to implement these decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 142.]

Water Supply for Delhi Power Houses

1441. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of water for the different Delhi Power Houses; and

(b) the manner in which these are met?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The requirement of water for the plant in the Rajghat Power House is as under:

	Gallons per minute
(*i*) 'A' Thermal Plant, aggregating 33,000 KW installed capacity	33,000
(*ii*) 'B' Thermal Station plant, aggregating 20,000 KW installed capacity	3,000
(*iii*) Diesel Station plant aggregating 6,000 KW installed capacity	2,500

(b) The manner in which the water requirements of the above-mentioned power stations are met, is indicated below:

(i) *'A' Thermal Station:* This power station is fed directly with water from the River Jamuna, through two intake channels. The water, after use, is thrown back in the river Jamuna.

(ii) *'B' Thermal Station:* and

(iii) *Diesel Station:* A cooling tower already exists for the 'B' Station. There is a third intake channel, which draws water for the 'B' Station cooling tower and the Diesel Station.

Agricultural Schemes in Punjab

1442. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government to the Punjab State for the development of various agricultural schemes in the State during the Second Five Year Plan so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The allocations for Central Financial Assistance for Agricultural Sector to Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan, are as under:

	Rs. in Crores
1956-57	1·97
1957-58	3.02
1958-59	2.61

Unclaimed Luggage

1443. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of all kinds of unclaimed luggage found at the destination stations of the Northern Railway during 1958 so far; and

(b) the quantity of such luggage sold by public auction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 5,270 packages during 1958-59, upto October, 1958.

(b) 4,641 packages, which number includes also the packages received in the Lost Property Office prior to April, 1958, but sold during April to October 1958.

Casual Labour on Northern Railway

1444. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Casual labourers recruited in the Northern Railway during 1958 so far; and

(b) the number out of them belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 68,338 upto 31st October, 1958.

(b) Information is not available as no record is kept.

Fair Price Shops in Himachal Pradesh

1445. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops at present in Himachal Pradesh district-wise; and

(b) the prices at which foodgrains are sold at these shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The district-wise break-up of the number of fair price shops in Himachal Pradesh is as under:

Mahasu	31
Mandi	11
Chamba	14
Sirmur	7
Bilaspur	14

(b) At present, only wheat is being issued at prices ranging from Rs. 15·35 nP. to Rs. 26·56 nP. per maund.

Kalyan Cotton Crop

1446. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of Kalyan Cotton Crop for the coming season of this year; and

(b) what was the last year's production of Kalyan Cotton?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Estimate of production is not yet available.

(b) 110,000 bales.

Corruption Cases in Railways

1447. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees and complaints made by the passengers on South-Eastern Railway during 1958 so far;

(b) the number of such cases still pending; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There were 64 cases of alleged acceptance of illegal gratification and corrupt practices such as manipulation of reservation, over-charging of passengers.

(b) 20.

(c) In 4 cases departmental action has not been finalised while the remaining 16 are under investigation.

Train Examiners

1448. Shri Halder;
Shri Muhammed Elias;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of train examiners in scale Grade 'C' Rs. 150—225 lying unfilled in (i) South Eastern Railway, (ii) North Eastern Frontier Railway and (iii) Central Railway;

(b) the total number of posts upgraded as per "New Deal" to the scale of Rs. 150—225 on these Railways (Railway-wise) upto 31st October, 1958; and

(c) the total number of train Examiners Grade 'D' in scale of Rs. 100—185 promoted to scale of Rs. 150—225 against the above mentioned posts on these Railways (Railway-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c).

Railway	(a)	(b)	(c)
South Eastern	5	115	110
North East Frontier	—	52	52
Central	42	146	109

P. & T. Employees

1449. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed in different categories of the Post and Telegraph Service in Assam from 1st January, 1957 to 15th November, 1958; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selected for appointment during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Information in respect of the total number of posts in the cadres of Clerks, Telegraphists, Telephone Operators, Mechanics, Postmen etc., and Class IV actually filled during 1957 and 1958 (upto 15th November 1958) and the number of posts reserved for and actually filled by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the aforesaid periods has been called for from the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Assam Circle, Shillong and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

National Highways

1450. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of National Highways constructed in Punjab State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the mileage to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 13 miles, National Highway bypasses round towns.

(b) 2 miles.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

1451. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have asked the Central Government for any help in the shape of foreign exchange to import machinery for opening co-operative sugar factories in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Of the five co-operative societies granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for the establishment of Sugar factories in Punjab, the Co-operative societies at Morinda and Batala are yet to be granted licences for importing machinery for which foreign exchange is required.

(b) The question of obtaining machinery for all the co-operative sugar factories in the country including the Morinda and Batala Societies which are yet to receive import licences was considered recently and it has been decided that instead of importing the bulk of machinery from abroad, sugar plants should be fabricated in the country by importing the minimum essential components and equipment that cannot be secured and manufactured indigenously. The question of phasing of the release of foreign exchange for fabrication of such machinery is under consideration.

Electrification of Stations

1452. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations electrified on the Northern Railway during Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the number of Railway Stations whose survey for electrification has been made; and

(c) the time by which the work on such stations will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 69 Stations have been electrified upto 30th November, 1958.

(b) and (c). Out of 65 stations programmed for electrification during 1958-59, 22 stations have already been energised by 30th November, 1958 and 28 more stations are expected to be electrified by March 1959. Work on the balance of 15 stations will be taken up during the current financial year.

Rice in Punjab

1453. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of rice held in Central Depots situated in Punjab as on 1st November, 1958; and

(b) the quantities moved from such depots to places outside the State during the last one year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 1,900 tons.

(b) Out of the total quantity of rice procured in Punjab, about 89,750 tons were moved to places outside the State during the twelve months ending on 31st October, 1958.

ट्रंक काल

१४५४. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में जनता द्वारा बुक किये जाने वाले बहुत से ट्रंक काल प्रति मास रद्द किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं और ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५८ तक कितने ट्रंक काल रद्द किये गये ; और

(ग) इन ट्रंक कालों को रद्द करने के कारण विभाग को कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां, औसतन ३० प्रतिशत काल बुक किये जाते हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कुछ-एक कारणों से काल निष्फल हो जाते हैं :

(i) बुलायी गयी पार्टी के न मिलने पर।

(ii) काल बुक कराने के बाद अभिदाताओं (subscribers) द्वारा अपना विचार बदल लेना और उन्हें रद्द करा देना।

(iii) सूदूर-स्थानीय ऐसी कालें, जिन्हें कई-एक अन्तर्वर्ती (transit) स्टेशनों में से गुजरने पर देरी हो जाती है।

(iv) भारत में सुदूरवर्ती टेलीफोन व्यवस्था सामान्य संकटों के अधीन है, जैसे कि तांबे की तारों की चोरी, आंधी या मान्सून आदि, एवं लाइनों के अन्य दोष के कारण विघ्नों का आ पड़ना।

(v) परियात का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिये परिपथों (circuit) का पर्याप्त न मिलना।

अक्तूबर, १९५८ में कानपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र से बुक की गयीं ३२,२५४ कालों में से ९,८४७ कालें निष्फल थीं।

(ग) उन्हीं कालों के कारण आय में हानि होती है, जोकि देरी या विघ्नों के न होने के कारण निष्पन्न (mature) हो जातीं। ऐसी कालों की संख्या का अन्दाजा लगाना असम्भव है।

Central Godowns in Rajasthan

1455. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the present stock position of foodgrains in the Central Godowns, district-wise in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Stations

1456. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations electrified upto the 31st March, 1958 on the Ex-Bikaner Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations on the above Section of the Northern Railway proposed to be electrified during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 21.

(b) 1. Napasar

2. Shri Dungargarh.

3. Bariwala.

4. Mohindergarh.

Amount Missing from Post Offices

1457. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount reported missing from different Post Offices in Orissa Circle during the period from 1955 to 1958 so far; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check such losses?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 13,709.73.

(b) There are already sufficient instructions, rules and orders calculated to check such losses and it is not necessary generally to add to them. If any specific point not already covered arises counter measures are prescribed.

Bone Digester in Tripura

1458. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bone Digesters have been set up in Tripura by the Agricultural Department;

(b) the total cost involved for their setting up;

(c) the target for annual total production of bone dust from these Digesters; and

(d) the actual production per year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

Fertilizers

1459. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Ammonium Sulphate purchased by the Agriculture Department, Tripura during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the cost of the quantity purchased;

(c) the total quantity sold or distributed;

(d) the total money realised; and

(e) whether there was any wastage due to absence of adequate godowns?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Minor Irrigation in Tripura

1460. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petitions received by Tripura Administration from the villages of Khorni and Sadar Division during 1957-58 and 1958-59 for constructing Bunds for minor irrigation purposes;

(b) the steps taken to construct such Bunds; and

(c) the total area irrigated as a result of such steps?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Detachment of Wagons

1461. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Wagons detached from fast Running Crack Special Goods-trains for hot axle in Eastern Railway during the period from the 1st June, 1958 to the 31st October, 1958 for the following divisions:

(i) Asansol Division,

(ii) Howrah Division,

(iii) Dinapore Division, and

(iv) Sealdah Division; and

(b) the total number of train examiners who received punishment during the same period in these Divisions (Division-wise).

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

(i) Asansol	1173
(ii) Howrah	386
(iii) Dinapore	735
(iv) Sealdah	27

(b)

(i) Asansol	19
(ii) Howrah	Nil
(iii) Dinapore	4
(iv) Sealdah	Nil.

Conference of the Registrars of the Co-operative Societies

1462. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies of the various States was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, what were the main topics discussed and the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The Conference was convened primarily to discuss the progress made in the implementation of schemes of Co-operative Development during the first three years of the Second Plan and to afford an opportunity for exchange of views on problems of common interest. The dates for the Conference had been fixed long before the National Development Council Resolution was passed. However, by the time the Conference was due to be held, the Resolution on Co-operative Policy passed by the National Development Council at its last meeting was available. It was considered that the presence of the Registrars might be usefully availed of in discussing this Resolution. During the course of the Conference various points came up for discussion *e.g.*, size of the village co-operative in relation to the panchayat, membership of the co-operative, nature and functions of the village co-operative, whether the co-operative should have limited or unlimited liability, the relationship of the village co-operative to the marketing society in the context of State Trading

in food grains, extent of assistance required from the State including State participation in the share capital, co-ordination of taccavi loans with co-operative credit, organizational requirements for implementing the new Co-operative Policy, etc. etc. These and other points are now being considered by the Working Group set up to work out details for implementing the Resolution of the National Development Council.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

1463. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 162 on the 12th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amenities as proposed have not yet been provided in Katra Balla Mall Ward No. 6, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what more time it will take to complete the work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The owner has partly complied with the notice issued to him by the Delhi Development Authority for provision of necessary amenities. He has, however, not yet carried out all the works which he was asked to undertake.

(b) The delay is due to the following reasons:—

(i) Necessary permission for installation of the electric point and water connection has not been accorded so far by the local authorities concerned. The Delhi Development Authority is pursuing this matter.

(ii) The plans for improvements submitted by the owner to the Corporation had been rejected by them. It may be stated that in the plans submitted to the Corporation, the owner had included provision for new latrines and it is this part of construction which has been objected to by the Corporation.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority had given a final notice to the owner on the 24th November, 1958 to undertake works of improvement by the 7th December, 1958. As the owner had not complied with this notice till the 8th December, 1958, the Delhi Development Authority are now getting the various items of work completed through the agency of the C.P.W.D. at the cost of the owner. It is expected that all the works would be completed in about 4 months time.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. III—Fifth Session, 1958, [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 143.]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Fourth Session, 1958, [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 144.]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Third Session, 1957, [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 145.]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Second Session, 1957, [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 146.]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SIXTH AND SEVENTH REPORTS

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Committee of Privileges.

12.01½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1958, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Cost and Works Accountants Bill, 1958, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House."

MOTION

"That the Bill to make provision for the regulation of the profession of cost and works accountants be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House, namely:

1. Shri Santosh Kumar Basu
2. Shri T. S. Pattabiraman
3. Shri Babubhai M. Chinai
4. Shri P. T. Leuva
5. Shri Trilochan Dutta
6. Sardar Raghubir Singh Panjhazari
7. Shri V. K. Dhage
8. Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao
9. Shri Rohit M. Dave
10. Shri M. P. Bhargava

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha:

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee; and

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session."

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 15th December, 1958, will consist of:

(1) Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1958-59.

(2) Further consideration of the Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, as reported by Joint Committee.

(3) Consideration and passing of—

(a) The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

(b) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

(c) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Consideration of motion for concurrence for the reference of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill, 1958, to a Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, and the Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Repeal) Bill.

(6) Discussion under Rule 193 to be raised by Shri Arun Chandra Guha and others regarding appointment or retired officials of the Railway Board in private companies at 4 P.M. on 17th December, 1958.

12.04 hrs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

12.04½ hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Keskar: I introduce the Bill.

12.05 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the control of rents and evictions, and for the lease of vacant premises to Government, in certain areas in the Union territory of Delhi, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

As you are aware, when this Bill was introduced, we had made a number of improvements, especially so far as the interests of the tenants were concerned. Subsequently, when the matter was referred to the Joint Committee, they took great care to see that further improvements were affected in the interests of the tenants in particular, and thus here I am very happy to point out that we have a fairly well amended Bill.

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to invite your attention to what even the hon. Members

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12th December 1958.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Datar.]

who have appended Minutes of Dissent have stated so far as the new amendments introduced in the Bill are concerned. A number of points that they had made were accepted, and in the seven Minutes of Dissent that we have here, there are observations very rightly made by hon. Members saying that the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee constitutes a very important improvement on the provisions contained in the original Bill. In this connection, I would make a reference to a few points that hon. Members have stated in appreciation of this improved character of the Bill.

It has been stated in the second Minute of Dissent that the Delhi Rent Control Bill 1958 as it has now emerged from the Joint Committee is a considerable improvement on the original Bill.

On clause 6, this is what the hon. Members who have signed this Minute of Dissent—Shri Raj Bahadur Gour, Shri Parulekar, Shri V. P. Nayar and others—have to say. I may point out in this connection that clause 6 constituted a very important clause because it dealt with the question of the quantum of rent to be fixed, *viz.*, the standard rent. On this, this is what the hon. Members have very fairly stated:

> "As regards clause 6, we admit that the present scheme is a great improvement over the previous provisions. For example, it is only fair that a difference in rent payable is introduced in case of residential and business premises."

Further on, there are other references also to which I shall be making only a very brief reference. In this Minute of Dissent, Shri Subiman Ghose has stated on page xviii:

> "I am glad that this clause has been amended."

There are similar expressions elsewhere also, and I need not take any further time of the House in referring to the Minutes of Dissent.

After pointing out the various improvements that have been effected, I shall be dealing with two or three points that have been raised very strongly by hon. Members in their Minutes of Dissent.

As the question of fixing the standard rent was fairly important, what has been done is that the whole scheme as it was laid down in clause 6 has been thoroughly revised, and we have practically a new clause. It has been completely recast. You are aware that under the Bill as it was introduced, we had what was known as the original rent, the rent fixed before 1944 or the rent that was actually in use on 1st November 1939. That was treated as the original rent. Thereafter, some changes were made and some increment was allowed under the subsequent Acts. The original rent had increased roughly in some cases by 12½ per cent and in others by 25 per cent, and this increase was different according as the premises were residential or business or other premises. That was what was known as the basic rent. This was before 1944.

Then, the question arose as to whether there ought to be any substantial changes, so far as the increase in the quantum of rent was concerned. As you are aware, a number of years have passed after this basic rent was fixed, and a number of very important changes also have occurred. On the one hand, the houses required substantial repairs, and on the other hand, we had a very large population, a growing population in Delhi city, and their housing requirements had to be duly attended to. Under these circumstances, Government had to find out some way by which while considering the legitimate claims of the landlords, Government would be fair, so far as the poor classes of the tenants were concerned.

That was the reason why in the original scheme that we had proposed roughly, you will find that there was a 10 per cent. increase over the basic rent, as I have already explained, or in case there was no such rent fixed at all, the percentage that was allowed was 8½ per cent on the costs of construction and the market value of the land. That was the principle that was laid down in the original Bill as it was presented before both the Houses of Parliament.

As I stated, this question was considered very sympathetically by the Joint Committee. They took into account two or three basic factors for dealing with this question. One was that even though there might be some increase in certain cases, as far as possible a larger measure of relief ought to be given to the poorer classes. Secondly, it was stated that while such a relief was to be given more particularly to the poorer classes of tenants, yet, so far as the non-residential premises were concerned, a different principle might be followed, because the urgency of keeping the rent down was not so great in this case, as in the case of the housing requirements of the poorer classes. One more point which naturally the Government or the Joint Committee had to take into account was relating to the quantum of repairs that the houses required. In this case, we were dealing with the houses that were constructed long before 1939; in some cases, there were no repairs at all, and in the interests of the tenants themselves, it was advisable that the houses should have a careful quantum of repairs, so that they would be properly habitable for the people concerned. That also was the principle which was taken into account.

After following these principles, a further classification had to be made regarding houses which were let before 2nd June, 1944, when the laws came into force, and those which were let after 2nd June, 1944. Again, a classification had to be made so far as residential and non-residential premises were concerned.

I would point out here, that while dealing with the pre-1944 cases, that is pre-2nd June 1944 cases, where the letting lease was before this date, what was done was where the basic rent was Rs. 600 or below per annum, there was no increase at all. That, I would like to submit, is a substantial improvement. So, in respect of those poorer classes of people who were paying rents at the rate of Rs. 50 or below per month or Rs. 600 per annum or below, you will find that the basic rent has remained the same, and as it is, it is to be considered as standard rent for the purpose of the Delhi Rent Control Bill.

So far as those houses which fetched a rent above Rs. 600 per annum were concerned, ten per cent of the basic rent was allowed to be added to the basic rent, and that constituted what is known as the standard rent. This was what was done so far as the pre-1944 cases were concerned.

In respect of post-1944 cases, what was done was that to a larger extent of the basic rent, complete immunity was given, namely that in respect of those houses where the rents for the whole year were Rs. 1200 or below, the basic rent was maintained as it was; and no changes were effected.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Was it per house or per proprietor?

Shri Datar: Here, the question has been considered from the point of view of the poorer class of tenants. For example, if a tenant paid in respect of a particular house or a portion of the house, Rs. 1200 or below per year, and this letting was post-1944, then the basic rent became automatically the standard rent. There was no change at all. In fact, may I point out to my hon. friend that the criterion that we have taken into account is the criterion of the condition or the position of the particular tenant and

[Shri Datar]

the quantum of rent that he was paying?

In the case of pre-1944 leases, Rs. 600 was considered as the limit in respect of which there should be no increase in rent; and the standard rent was to remain the basic rent. But, here, on account of the exigencies of the war, and on account of certain other circumstances, the rent was increased, but we have put it down to this extent, that the Joint Committee have stated that the basic rent, provided it was Rs. 1200 or below per year, ought to be maintained as it was, without allowing any increase at all. That is also a gain, so far as the poorer classes of the people were concerned.

Then, in respect of those houses or those tenancies where the rental was more than Rs. 1200 per annum, 10 per cent increase has been allowed. I would like to point out here that formerly, the increase was 10 per cent generally, and when there was no actual settlement of the rent, then a certain percentage was allowed. It was considered that in view of the poor conditions of those people who were paying lower rents, it would be better to keep the rents as much down as possible. Therefore, two classes of tenants have been exempted altogether, namely those who were paying Rs. 600 or below per annum in respect of pre-1944 leases, and those who were paying Rs. 1200 or below in respect of post-1944 leases.

Where no such rent was actually fixed—there might be cases where the houses may not have been let and may not have been covered either by the principles of the original rent or the principle of the basic rent, for the simple reason that they had not been let out or the parties might not have approached the authorities concerned for the fixation of either the original rent or the basic rent—the principle that was followed by the Joint Committee was to allow 7½ per cent of the aggregate amount including the costs of construction and the market value. This was in respect of houses fetching a rent of Rs. 1200 or below. In respect of houses fetching a rental above Rs. 1200, the percentage was 8½ per cent of such cost. This principle was followed so far as the residential houses were concerned.

So far as non-residential premises were concerned, there was agreement that the kind of concessions that were to be given to the poorer classes in respect of residential premises need not necessarily be followed to the fullest extent. For in the latter case, they might be for business or shopping purposes and under these circumstances, the tenants were likely to make some profit at least. Therefore, different considerations prevailed with the Joint Committee in respect of non-residential premises. Here also, you will find the same categorisation, pre-1944 and post-1944. In respect of pre-1944 non-residential premises with rent Rs. 1200 or below, the increase allowed was basic rent plus 10 per cent. Above Rs. 1200, the increase allowed is basic rent plus 15 per cent. Thus you will find that we have followed principles which are fairly equitable. In respect of post-1944 buildings which have been let out, for non-residential purposes, what was done was that the rent had been fixed under the Act of 1947 or 1952. You are aware that there were two Acts which were passed, and when rent has been fixed under either of these Acts, naturally again it was considered that some exemption ought to be allowed, some benefit or concession should be made available to the poorer classes. Therefore, it was decided by the Joint Committee that where the rent was Rs. 1200 or below in the case of non-residential premises, it should be maintained as it was. So no increase was allowed and the basic rent or whatever it was becomes the standard rent for the purpose of fixation

of rent under the present Bill. When they were Rs. 1200, an increase of 8-5/8th was allowed.

Therefore, so far as the first point was concerned, on which naturally very strong opinion was expressed both in this House and the other that there ought to be some more concession, that view was taken by the Joint Committee into account and they have fixed the methods for fixing the standard rent on the basis of the principles I have just now detailed for the information of the hon. House.

I would now pass on to other points in respect of which very valuable improvements have been effected. Under clause 7, whenever improvements or additions are to be made to a house, it was made clear in the original Bill itself that such improvements or additions should not be for the purpose of increasing the rent or for making the house look gaudy. Now a principle has been laid down that whenever a tenant or tenants are occupying a house, if the owner desires that there ought to be some improvements made or some additions made, he ought to take the consent of the tenant or tenants concerned. Secondly, if the tenant does not for valid reasons give the consent at all, that is understandable; but if he withholds consent for other than legitimate reason, then, as I shall be pointing out subsequently, we have an administrative machinery of what is known as the Rent Controller. So the owner can either take the consent of the tenant or failing that, approach the Rent Controller who will consider the whole matter, hear both sides and come to the conclusion whether such an improvement or addition is necessary, and if so, to what extent. So this will make it possible for the landlord to effect such improvements or alterations.

One more principle, which has to be followed, has been laid down. When consent is obtained, in all cases, the amount of increase in rent, when such additions or improvements are allowed, should not exceed 7½ per cent of the rent already fixed.

Thus you will find that certain very important restrictions have been laid down. That means that only in proper cases improvements or additions would be made and these would not be done for the purpose of turning out the tenant. That is what is sometimes stated, that the man should not be 'improved out of the contract'. That is how the law puts it. The same principle has been followed here.

Another point on which the Joint Committee have agreed with the sponsors of the original Bill relates to what is rather picturesquely called a 'rent holiday'. So far as this is concerned, the position has been maintained in respect of two matters referred to in the earlier Bill. One was under clause 6(2)(a); whenever a house or premises had been constructed between 2-6-51 and 9-6-55, the rent as it was fixed by the parties between themselves or as it was in March 1958 or when it was last fixed was to remain as it was and was to be considered as the standard rent for a period of 7 years. That is what has been called a rent holiday. May I point out that in the Minutes of Dissent, a number of hon. Members have made reference to, or made a grievance of, this rent holiday as also in regard to other items in the same connection? In this connection, it is absolutely essential that new houses have to be constructed. That point has to be taken into account. While the Bill was under discussion in this House and in the other, an extreme point was made out that in view of the paucity of housing benefits in Delhi and considering the rising population of Delhi—the population is now round about 23 lakhs according to estimates—Government should take over the question of housing accommodation in their own hands and go on letting houses in a certain order. That would cost not merely lakhs but hundreds of crores of rupees. The estimate of cost made by one hon.

[Shri Datar]

friend is that it may exceed Rs. 2,000 crores for making arrangements for all those who have got no housing accommodation at all. Under the circumstances, while Government would implement certain items of housing accommodation, especially with regard to certain categories,—for example, the clearance of slums—this was one of the points urged, to which Government have been giving their attention—and would do whatever is possible or practicable so far as the creation of additional housing accommodation is concerned, we have still to depend to a certain extent at least on the private sector. Therefore, some incentive is essential. That is one of the objects of the Bill. Unless incentive is offered it would not be possible to create interest in the minds of private people to enable them or rather to induce them to construct houses for the purpose of tenants. That is one of the ways in which private money has to be invested. Therefore, taking a realistic view of the whole affair, it was considered that incentive should be offered, and a rent holiday, as I have already pointed out, is one of such absolutely legitimate incentives.

The second thing is, under clause 6(2)(a), in the case of premises that have been constructed at any time after 9th June, 1955 or even after the commencement of this Act, if they have been let out on rent or when they were so let out first, that rent would remain as the standard rent for 5 years.

These are the two items in respect of which some incentive has been left to private owners so that they might be induced to construct houses, to invest their moneys on the construction of houses, so that, by the action of Government to the extent that is necessary and by the action of the private sector to the extent that such incentive will have an effect upon them, there will be some relief so far as the very pressing housing problem in Delhi is concerned. That is the reason why this has been done.

Then, I would pass on to the other important points in respect of which this Bill has introduced very valuable reform. So far as the payment of taxes is concerned, there was some discussion as to whether there was any liability or obligation on part of the tenant, even by agreement, to pay taxes. The position has been clarified and it has been stated that the payment of house tax etc. is a liability solely of the landlord and he cannot wriggle himself out of that liability by any agreement. That is what has been laid down.

Then, the next point on which considerable improvement has been made is the question of sub-tenancy. You are aware that there were a number of tenants who allowed others to come on the field; and, in some cases, they made very great profits as well, not necessarily legitimate profits. A house was taken on rent from the landlord and a portion of it or the whole of it was let out for exhorbitant rents by the tenants. Therefore, we had to deal with the question of sub-tenancy. What was to be done with regard to sub-tenancy was one of the most vexed problems that had to be settled. The Joint Committee went through the whole question.

We have introduced a clause according to which, when there was a written consent in respect of sub-letting, they were going to be accepted. It was pointed out to the Joint Committee that it might be difficult to prove actually by oral evidence the creation of a sub-lease. Therefore, what has been done is, all those subleases which were created before 9-6-52 have been regularised. That means they are to remain as they are.

But, so far as sub-letting after 9-6-52 is concerned, it is to be noted that the landlord's written consent is

absolutely essential. Therefore, sub-letting which was a fruitful ground for application for eviction in former days has been brought down to a large extent.

So far as eviction is concerned, you will see that even the heading of the Chapter is not 'Granting of eviction' but 'Control of eviction of tenants'. It means that wherever it is possible to see that evictions can be avoided on reasonable and equitable grounds they will be avoided and they will not be had, as a matter of course, through the Rent Controller. So, only after the date I have pointed out, namely 9-6-52, if there is no written consent of the landlord and such a sub-tenancy is created, that alone will give a ground for eviction. It may not be taken into account. But, all those that had taken place before this date are regularised and the sub-tenants will remain as sub-tenants. We have also made a provision that in certain cases they can have a direct privity of contract with the original landlord.

One more temptation for creating a sub-tenancy has been taken away. In the original Bill it was made clear that *pugree* has been completely prohibited—not merely prohibited but there is a penalty attached to it. Therefore, so far as *pugrees* are concerned, they are out of court.

But, apart from *pugrees*, there were cases where the premises were let out by the tenant to a sub-tenant for exhorbitant rates. What has been stated is that the principles that have been followed so far as fixing of standard rent is concerned would be applicable to a sub-tenant also, for him to take advantage of them for fixing the standard rent so far as the premises or the portion of the premises sub-let to him are concerned. It has been further laid down that whenever any sub-tenancy is created validly after 9-6-52, it will also be governed by the principles laid down for the fixation of standard rents. Thus, you will find that the tenant will not be in a position to get more money by sub-letting because the same principles, or rather the same restrictions, apply to him as well. So, a valuable principle has been propounded here against sub-letting; and sub-letting which presented many difficulties has been solved in a very satisfactory manner by the hon. Members of the Joint Committee.

Whenever a tenant who is in possession of a house causes certain damage to the house, naturally, in certain circumstances, it was open to the landlord to ask for possession. Now, a principle has been laid down that if some damage has been caused and if before he is actually evicted he repairs the damage satisfactorily or, instead of actual repair, be gives full compensation to the landlord in respect of the damage, naturally, he will not be evicted.

So far as non-payment of rent is concerned, we have made it clear that it must be confined to the amount legally recoverable. That has been made very clear in the amended clause.

When a tenant has been in possession of the house and if the landlord requires it for his own use or for the use of the dependent members of his family, there was a lacuna in the Bill. It stated that only for his personal use could it be taken back. But, cases were pointed out and certain memoranda were presented to the Joint Committee on behalf of certain associations either of tenants or of landlords and oral evidence was also led before the Joint Committee, where a man, when he was alone gave the premises or a portion of the premises to another on rent. Subsequently he might have married and had sons and daughters. Even for them under the original Bill it was not possible for him to get back possession. Now, the question arose us to whether the word 'family' should be put in there in its very general

[Shri Datar]

sense. We are aware that it is a very comprehensive expression including not only the nearer relatives but persons who are related to the seventh degree. To make it clear and meet such cases of hardship but not for the purpose of enabling the landlord to get back the house for the purpose of his relatives however distantly related, it was laid down that he could get back the house for the members of the family who are dependent upon him. There is also another condition. For instance, he may have accommodation elsewhere. Then, he could not ask for actual possession. All these rules had been laid down and safeguards had been provided. The chances of eviction have been brought down only to those cases where they are absolutely equitable that the landlord should get back possession of the house.

There are two subterfuges or two excuses by means of which the landlord might defeat the purpose of the law.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why two only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two according to him.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are any number of them.

Shri Datar: One of these excuses was that he would get possession from one tenant and pass it on to another by creating a lease. That has been prevented. A period has been laid down within which he could not transfer it for any other purpose. Sometimes, with a view to get rid of the tenant, the landlord might try to get rid of his title over the property by some subterfuge and by transferring the whole house to another person. The other person would become the landloord and he would be entitled to possession. Here we have laid down that even after such a transfer, for a certain period, three years or five years as the case may be, it would not be open even to the transferee to get possession. The object is that those who are already in possession should remain in possesion and only in proper cases, when the transfer is *bona fide* in the opinion of the Rent Controller, the transfers will be allowed. Otherwise, any transfer either of title or of possesison itself will be viewed with suspicion with a view to see if the action that the landlord has taken is a proper and legitimate one and is not with the object of defeating the right to possession of the tenant.

Then, certain periods have been reduced and formerly certain shorter periods had been given. Now, they have been enlarged. Instead of one month, two months have been laid down for the purpose of clearance of arrears after notice. For fixation of standard rent, the original period was one year and it has now been made to two years. For the purpose of depositing rent it is now 21 days in place of a somewhat smaller period before. So, these are the various improvements so far as the main purpose of the Bill is concerned.

In respect of the powers or functions of the Controller some changes have been made. Originally the idea was that the person to be appointed as Controller should have five years' judicial experience. It was pointed out that advocates of certain standing should also be eligible for appointment as Rent Controller. So, it has been stated that lawyers of seven years' standing would also be eligible for appointment as Rent Controllers.

Then it has been laid down that it is the landlord's duty to effect repairs. In some cases, if he does not do so and if the repairs are absolutely essential, then the tenant can carry on the repairs and spend up to six months' rent. If any more amount is required, he has to take the permission of the Rent Controller.

Then, there is another point also. With a view to cause harassment to the tenant, it is quite likely that the landlord by his act or even omission might so act and do or omit to do certain things thereby causing the withdrawal of the essential services. If he does not pay electricity or water charges, the authorities would stop their supply and ultimately the tenant would suffer. Such acts done in an indirect manner are not only prohibited but if the landlord does some such things, he is liable to be brought before a criminal court also.

There was the 1956 Act for the interim period and certain decrees for the possession of the house and been passed under that Act. But they were stayed pending the sponsoring of a Bill of this nature. When those decrees come back to the Rent Controller for the purpose of enforcement or execution in certain cases it might be open to the tenant to request the authorities to see to it that the matter was reopened and the enquiry was held not under the original Acts nor under the Transfer of Property Act but under the provisions of the Bill now before the House. That has also been provided for.

The life of that Act was, I believe, only two years and it was to expire in February 1958. In respect of vacant land the question required further consideration because there was a point whether in the word 'premises', the vacant land also was comprised or not. That was the point which required consideration and a further probe. So, what has been done is that the interim Act of 1956 had been permitted to remain in operation for one year after February 1958, upto February 1959 in order that nothing might be done to prejudice the rights of the parties. In the meanwhile the Government would consider the whole question and bring either an amendment to this Bill or sponsor independent legislation. In the case of the offences under the Act, in some cases the period of imprisonment has been increased and in other cases the provisions have been tightened up.

Lastly, it was the desire of many hon. Members that a certain thing should be done. There was a general provision in the Act that it would apply to Schedule I. The particular areas to which it would apply immediately were mentioned as items 1 to 6 in the First Schedule and there was a clause according to which it was open to the Government to extend the provisions of this Bill to other areas or to exclude certain areas. But a strong opinion was expressed before the Joint Committee that immediately two specific areas should be included and therefore, they have been added on. They are: the South Delhi Municipal Committee Area and the Notified Area Committee, Mehrauli. All these have been added.

Now, as I have pointed out, there are two objections that have been raised in the dissenting notes. I would not deal with the other objections which are more or less of a minor nature, but I notice here two objections that have been raised by a number of dissenting hon. Members. One is, as I have stated, that this 'rent holiday' should not be given at all. I have answered that objection already. I have pointed out that some incentive has to be given, and we have given, what is called, 'rent holiday' in only two cases and that too for only specific periods. We have further stated that this rent has to remain as it has been fixed by the parties between themselves.

The second objection that has been raised is, as you are aware, to the provision that the provisions of the Rent Control Act cannot apply or are not to be made applicable to Government premises or Government properties. A number of hon. Members have suggested that it ought to apply also to Government premises. May I point out, in all deference to the hon. Members, that there cannot be the question of relationship of a landlord and

[Shri Datar]

tenant so far as Government properties are concerned. It was contended that in some cases Government also increase the rates. But you will kindly understand that whatever Government gets—and what it gets is always a reasonable amount—is ultimately used for the service of the people. Therefore, Government cannot be placed in the position of an ordinary landlord. In a large number of cases their properties are Government properties and the occupants of these properties are Government servants themselves. To a large extent these properties have been let out to Government servants and only in a few cases to others. Therefore, I would submit, it would not be proper to apply the principles of landlord and tenant to Government, and to consider the Government as a landlord and extend the same obligations or rights of others against them so far as the occupants of Government properties are concerned.

In the case of a private landlord, as you are aware, certain restrictions are essential in the interests of the tenants as such. Here, so far as the Government are concerned, whatever Government may do, Government are answerable to the hon. Members of this House and also the other House. Therefore, every act of Government is always before Parliament, and in all such cases Government acts under certain principles. Then, assuming that the Government gets more out of a particular transaction, the benefits thereof ultimately accrue to the people for whom the Government is working. Thus, it is fundamentally wrong to suppose that the principles of a landlord and tenant or the principles of the Rent Control Act ought to govern the relations between the Government on the one hand and the occupants of Government premises on the other.

Therefore, in my humble opinion, so far as these two questions are concerned, there is perhaps no force behind these two contentions raised by the hon. Members. So far as the other questions are concerned, I shall deal with them in due course when we deal with the various clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the control of rents and evictions, and for the lease of vacant premises to Government, in certain areas in the Union territory of Delhi, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Now, may we have an idea as to how long we would require for general discussion, how much time we should leave for clause-by-clause consideration and how much for the third reading?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Six hours for general discussion and four hours for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should it not be the other way, four hours for general discussion and six hours for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading?

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Let it be half and half.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Let it be five hours each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir as I was listening to the speech of the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill I felt that he must never have had the necessity of trying to secure premises from any lordlord nor had he perhaps the necessity of securing premises as a sub-tenant. From the way he felt so very complacent about the changes that were made, it would appear that he thought that by the passage of this Bill the rights of the tenants

would be completely secure. Sir, my experience has led me to believe otherwise, and I propose to deal with the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee under the following heads: the standard rent, the question of sub-letting, the question of partnership, grounds of ejectment, the question of re-entry of tenants, the question of withholding of amenities, the question of repairs, the question of rent holiday and the exemption which Government wants so far as their tenants are concerned to be above any Rent Control Acts.

Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister that very salutary changes have been introduced by the Joint Committee in so far as standard rent is concerned. The entire original scheme has been revised and to a certain extent simplified. And, having regard to the fact that the prices of commodities, particularly building materials, and cost of labour are increasing, there is some case made out for the landlord, and the increases which are given also appear to be on the whole reasonable increases. I particularly appreciate the fact that so far as very small tenancies are concerned, there is no increase whatsoever in these rents. We may take it, Sir that, generally, on the question of standard rent increase the Government have struck a reasonable balance between the demands of the employer and the needs of the poor people.

However, I am not satisfied, when I come to the question of sub-letting, that the Government has been able to protect the interests of the sub-tenants. It is our experience, particularly in Bombay—and it has been surprising—that in numerous cases the sub-tenancies have been existing for years but still the rent bills continue to stand in the name of the original tenant who may be dead and gone for years. In this case, sub-tenancies existing prior to 1952 are deemed to be validly created and therefore they secure protection. It may appear to the hon. Minister that he has solved the question of sub-tenancies, at least those which were created prior to 1952. But that is not all, because whenever a person claims to be a sub-tenant prior to 1952 very probably an objection may be raised that he was not a sub-tenant but that he was on 'leave and licence' terms and therefore he has no right to protection under the amended Bill.

I am of the opinion that if we are to solve the question of shortage of accommodation, then we must take a bold approach on the question of sub-tenancies. I am of the view that landlord's permission should not be necessary for the creation of sub-tenancies and that anybody who desires to create a sub-tenancy could do so subject to certain conditions. We may prescribe that anybody can create a sub-tenancy without the landlord's permission provided he gives notice of it to the landlord and sends a copy of it to the Rent Controller. Secondly, we can also say that the landlord will become entitled to an increase, say of 10 per cent or 12½ per cent, for every sub-tenancy that is created without his consent, and see that the tenant does not take from the sub-tenant anything more than such permitted increase.

What is happening today, particularly in the city of Bombay? Under the guise of 'leave and licence' terms the poor sub-tenants are exploited most mercilessly. Why? Because sub-tenancies have not been permitted. I know of cases where the tenant of a flat of four or five rooms paying a rent of Rs. 100 gives only one small room in the rear of the premises to a sub-tenant and knocks Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 per month. He does not call it sub-tenancy, he only calls it 'leave and licence' and the law recognises it, unfortunately. Therefore, by this type of legislation you do not really protect the sub-tenants. It should be laid down that wherever any plea is raised by

[Shri Naushir Bharucha.]

a tenant that a sub-tenant is not a sub-tenant, but is on leave and licence terms, in that case he should be deemed for the purpose of the rent control Act to be a sub-tenant and all the protection of a sub-tenant must be given to him.

13 hrs.

I can assure my hon. friend that I have got experience of dealing with rent restriction legislation for over twenty years in law courts and I know of types of pleas that are being taken and if he really wants to protect the sub-tenant he will have to incorporate a clause that by whatever name the sub-tenancy is called it shall be deemed to be a sub-tenancy within the meaning and for the purpose of rent control legislation. Therefore, I do not think that we are likely to solve this question of sub-tenancy unless we make a bold approach to the entire problem and say that sub-tenancies can be created without the permission of the landlord subject to payment of a certain percentage of increase of the landlord.

Coming to the question of partnership, I am afraid there again the Government has not been able to strike a happy mean between the necessity of transfers of going concerns in due course and what are called a plea for creating sub-tenancies. It is conceivable and the Joint Committee has rightly taken the view that there may be cases where a bogus partnership deed may be executed the purport of which is really to see that the tenancy of the premises is transferred to the party which comes in as a new partner. I am of the view that in all such cases unrestricted transfer of tenancy should be permitted subject to two facts: that wherever the business is purported to be transferred it should be transferred completely with goodwill as a going concern; and secondly that the landlord should be entitled to an increase which might be determined, to anything between 12½ per cent. and 25 per cent. In Bombay City we have got this provision. Where a business is transferred lock, stock and barrel with goodwill and everything, then the landlord's consent is not necessary, but the landlord gets 25 per cent. increase. This secures both the landlords as well as the *bona fide* businessmen completely, because unless there is *bona fide* business to be transferred nobody will be prepared to pay 25 per cent; but if the transfer is a bogus transfer the man knows he will have to pay 25 per cent. more.

I am, therefore, of the view that with regard to partnership a definitely bold line of action will have to be taken which will be different from the approach which has been taken by the Joint Committee on the Rent Control Bill.

Now I come to the most contentious question of the grounds of eviction tenants and the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill was pleased to read out the headline of the Chapter and say: mark the headlines, it is 'Control of eviction of tenants'. It is not control of eviction of tenants, if you go through it; it is a charter to the landlord to evict tenants and the hon. Minister seems to think that there are only two grounds on which this Act can be circumvented. I can assure him that two hundred grounds can be found. I do not blame him entirely because our social life is very complicated. This is a complicated piece of legislation. Therefore he has created a paradise for lawyers. That was perhaps inevitable.

Let us see briefly the grounds of ejectment which subject tenants to risks of eviction. Of course, to ejectment for failure to pay rent no objection can be taken; on sub-letting of premises I have given my views. The third ground in clause 14 is premises being used for purposes other than that for which they are let. This is

also regarded as a good ground under the Bombay Act. But supposing there is a lawyer who takes residential premises. He habitually calls his clients there and writes notices, etc. It may be reasonably contended that the premises are converted into business premises. Or, there may be a poor tailor who may be using his machine in his residential premises and it may be said that he has converted his residence into business premises and he is liable to be ejected.

While this ground may be kept intact some sort of explanation should have been added to it to protect all such cases. As the Bill stands, it will expose numerous petty artisans who are carrying on their business as tailors or petty carpenters or small artisans to the risk of ejectment.

Of course, failure to reside for six months in the premises is a good ground; there is nothing to be said against it. Then there is the *bona fide* requirement of the landlord or any member of his family dependent on him. It will be seen that in this clause the requirement has only to be *bona fide*. In the Bombay Act we have got two words: "*bona fide*" and "reasonable". Because a requirement may be *bona fide*, but it may not be reasonable. For instance, if I am a landlord and I seek to eject a tenant from a whole house which may be consisting of 12 or 15 rooms, my requirement may be only two rooms; my requirement may be *bona fide*, so that I can eject him under clause (e). But then my requirement may not be reasonable. Therefore the phrase "*Bona fide* and reasonable" should have been used there. I am also of the opinion that power should be given to the Rent Controller or any other authority to cut up the premises and say you shall be entitled only to this much according to your requirement and no more. The power of apportioning the premises is most important. Otherwise, a landlord whose *bona fide* requirement is of two rooms will seek to eject a tenant who has got eight rooms and who badly requires them all.

Take the other question of unsafe premises being pulled down. You will say that if the premises are unsafe they should be pulled down. In the Old Bombay City there are nearly 51, 000 houses out of which 17,000 houses are in such condition that you will certainy call them unsafe for human habitation. On occasions as a Municipal Councillor when I went round my constituency I was afraid to walk on the floors of some of the buildings where the tenants have been residing, so unsafe they were. Are we going to eject the whole lot of them? There has got to be some kind of consideration for them. I do not know what the position here is. But pehraps Old Delhi is much older than Bombay and therefore there will be any number of rickety dwellings which can be very easily considered by a court going on legalistic principles to be unsafe premises. Any engineer can be called by the landlord to pronounce those premises to be unsafe. Are you going to throw out all the tenants from the hundreds and hundreds of buildings. So what is the protection? The protection should be only municipal authorities should be compertent to certify that the building is unsafe and unfit for human habitation. Secondly no building can be considered unsafe if it can be repaired and its life extended. Otherwise, you will find that under this clause hundreds of landlords will come to the court, put their engineers in the witness-box and say that such and such buildings are unsafe and should be demolished. Therefore, this is not a restriction on eviction; it is only a convenient plea for evicting the tenant.

A landlord may also require a building for his *bona fide* requirement, or any member of his family dependent on him under this Bill. The word "family" is not defined in the Bill. Where do you draw the line? Does the word "family" include mere relatives or persons who have been living in the family? Take for instance the Parsi community. Among them there is the institution of adoption. A Parsi can adopt a son or a daughter, but

[Shri Naushir Bharucha.]

that adoption is not legally recognised. An adopted son lives in the family and becomes a part and parcel of it. What is the family? The word has not been defined. I am also not quite sure that the qualifying words "dependent on him" is going to crystallise matters. Take, for instance, the case of a landlord who has a son residing elsewhere and earning elsewhere. He may be earning Rs. 200 a month, but still dependent upon the rich father who may be sending him Rs. 300 a month as pocket money. Still, the son is dependent upon his father. For his sake also the premises can be requisitioned. Therefore the tenant is completely at the mercy of the landlord in such cases.

Take next the case of the premises being required for building and rebuilding or making substantial alterations to any part of the premises. Rebuilding is defined in the municipal acts, but I would ask the hon. Minister whether it is his intention that wherever a landlord says that he wants the particular premises to be rebuilt, when his engineer says, "this premises require re-building," then, the tenants must go out. Of course he has got some protection which says: "provided the premises cannot be repaired or rebuilt without the tenant vacating". I am of the view that any number of landlords will come forward and say, "We will put back the tenant after repair. But the premises may take nearly a year to be rebuilt, with the result that by that time the tenant has lost all interest; his connections are disrupted, and if the landlord offers opposition to put the tenant back into the premises, generally he succeeds. I am yet to see in how many cases the tenants have succeeded. We have got similar provisions in the Bombay Act. Very few people are restored to their tenements. One of the worst things which the Joint Committee has done is, it has omitted certain words from the previous Bill which was introduced here. Those words were, "on the same terms and conditions". Tenants have to be restored on the same terms and conditions. Those words, "same terms and conditions" are deleted now, with the result that when the tenant wants restoration or re-entry, the landlord will say, "You pay me 300 per cent more" or whatever it is. The tenant will find it impossible to pay. Therefore, this question of re-entry is merely an illusory right which the tenant may not be able to exercise.

Take another clause under which the landlord can eject the tenant if the tenant has acquired residential premises elsewhere. The word "suitable" which was in the previous Bill has been omitted. Assume for the moment that there is an M.P. who is residing in Delhi and who has acquired the premises of an M. P. Then he can be thrown out from his residence because he has got the premises here as an M.P. The word "suitable" is necessary. The premises may be there but they may not be suitable for him, for his permanent residence. That is what he can plead. But when the word "suitable" is taken away, even if he acquires a room elsewhere, the landlord can pounce upon him and say, "You have your premises, now get out of mine. The court is not concerned with the premises as to whether they are suitable or not if the word "suitable" is deleted. It is a very dangerous deletion, exposing the tenants to grave risks.

About the clause dealing with substantial damage to the premises, I have nothing to say. I take the next clause which says:

> "that the tenant has, notwithstanding previous notice, used or dealt with the premises in a manner contrary to any condition imposed on the landlord by the Government or the Delhi Development Authority or the Municipal Corporation . . ."

What may actually happen is, the landlord may take in writing from the

tenants who are illiterate that they have seen the same terms and conditions of his lease with Government or municipality. The tenants will abide by that writing. How many of us go through the rules and regulations of the various societies of which we become members? The result is that there can be an eviction of the tenant if he does something without knowing that it is in contravention of any convention which may exist between the landlord and the municipal authorities or the Government as the case may be. I think that though the words "previous notice" are there, they are not sufficient protection to the tenant.

Then comes the question of withholding amenities. A landlord can harass a tenant by cutting off various supplies such as electricity, water, etc., and he can do this not merely by not paying the electricity charges, etc., but under the guise of carrying out repairs. He will give excuses for doing so. I suggest that there should be a clause that on payment of a reasonable deposit to be made by the tenant, the Rent Controller should give order for restoration of amenities forthwith pending the disposal of the case. Otherwise, to be without water or electric light for 15 to 20 days is an harassment to such an extent that the tenant will be prepared to quit the premises. This is a question of withholding the amenities, and though the penal provision is there, namely, that the landlord can be punished, I have yet to see a single landlord going to jail on this account. I have never seen such an instance.

Coming to the question of repairs, I have been always saying that we do not grudge giving the landlord his dues for repairs. But the Government's attitude is to make a free *baksheesh* to the landlord which can be made in the name of repairs to be carried out. The basic principle for all repairs should be that without the consent of the landlord the tenant may carry out whatever repairs are necessary, subject to a certificate given by the municipal engineer that such and such items of repairs are necessary. The municipal engineer must prepare an estimate saying that such and such an amount is a reasonable one to be incurred on this account. Barring that, so far as repairs are concerned, no inducement is to be given to the landlord. We know that these inducements will never succeed. In Bombay city we have increased the rent in the hope that the landlord would repair. But nobody has bothered to repair the premises. Many of the landlords are very vitally interested in seeing that the property deteriorates so that they can pull down the structure, throw out the tenants, construct new structures and then let them out for very high rents. Therefore, the principle or the correct line of approach with regard to the repair of premises must be that the landlord carries out the repairs either with the consent of the tenant or with a certificate from the municipal body. After the repairs are made, he may be given 10 per cent. Why only 6 or 6½ per cent? Give him 10 per cent after the repairs are carried out, but the tenants must be free to carry out the repairs subject to what I said earlier.

In Bombay city we have got those provisions. In spite of them, the poor tenants art not willing to carry out repairs, particularly in the case of small *chawls* where repairs are most necessary. The result is that this clause relating to repairs is largely defective in the way in which it has been put. As has emerged from the Joint Committee, I am afraid it is not going to be of any material help. I therefore plead that the entire approach of the Government to this question of repairs must be radically altered.

I am also of the view that unless you create a municipal department separately for repairs in cases where recalcitrant landlords do not carry out repairs in spite of municipal requisitions and in spite of their being fined in courts, such a provision will not be helpful. In such cases, the municipal

[Shri Naushir Bharucha.]

department concerned must enter the premises and carry out the repairs and recover the rent until the whole cost of repairs is recovered, plus something additional to keep the department going.

Then I come to the question of a rent holiday. It is true that our rent legislation must not act as a damper on new building activities. I am in favour of promoting construction activities. But I am not in favour of giving to the landlords, what the hon. Minister very euphemistically called, a 'rent holiday.' It is not a rent holiday. If means a full and free permission to exploit the new tenant for years. They say that in former times when a commander captured a city he gave his troops three days to ransack the entire city. Some such thing is being done in this case also. As gathered from the terms of the clause here, it is not a case of encouraging building construction activities, but one of Government giving five years' time to the landlord to ransack the tenant. I am against it. Is it that we cannot really encourage building activity without any such thing? We can do it.

Supposing, for instance, we say that we believe in normal profits in business to be six per cent; in the case of buildings it should be eight per cent. I am prepared to say, "Give him 15 or 20 per cent extra of what would be the standard rent". The standard rent would be determined on the cost of construction plus the cost of land at the the existing value in the case of new premises. On that you may give even 20 per cent as an additional inducement. If the landlord says that he is not satisfied with 20 per cent, then I say that he is a landlord who is out to exploit the tenant. Let it not be said that new buildings cannot be encouraged otherwise. Today the tendency is only for construction of premises in the higher income bracket. I am yet to see landlords being encouraged under this or any other provision to construct chawls for mill workers, etc. Today the major problem is that we require buildings for the masses, but there is no encouragement to that. People in the higher income bracket can afford to pay, but even then, why should they be exploited? 20 per cent is more than enough. If a landlord recovers the cost of construction in five years, what more does he want?

The last point I would like to mention is about Government being exempted from rent control legislation. Somebody has said in his minute of dissent that Government is the biggest tenant; may I say that it is the biggest and the worst possible landlord. It is a misfortune and we know it from bitter experience. In Bombay, the Housing Board has been given extraordinary powers. They are so extraordinary that in one case, they were set aside by the High Court and in the second case, the powers were so extraordinary that tenants could be evicted for implied covenants or terms of lease. Government has ripped open the houses of tenants in order to evict them at midnight. This is the way in which Government has been acting.

I for one say that the Government must be brought completely within the purview of the rent control legislation. Government often charges excessive rents. You may call it 'profit', but I say it is profiteering. You may say, "It is different from what a private man does. In the case of a private man, profit goes to his benefit, but here this goes to the benefit of the public." God alone knows how much of the revenue really goes to benefit the public and how much goes to the so-called experts in steel or for our Ministers' travels abroad. I am not taken in by that plea. I appeal to the Government and ask, why is it that the rent control legislation, which is good for the majority of landlords is not good for them as landlords? Of course, certain buildings which are used for

public purposes may be exempted. Certain categories of Government premises can be mentioned which can be exempted. But by and large, I feel that Government also must be brought within the purview of this legislation.

As a whole, I agree that some salutary changes have been made by the Joint Committee in the case of standard rent, but I am afraid there are still many lacunae, of which advantage will be taken and the tenant by and large is still at the mercy of the landlord.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if we take a comparative view, it will be found that the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee is an improvement over the Bill which was introduced in this House. I do not propose to deal with the various improvements for two reasons. The hon. Minister has already done it. It was his job and he has done it well. He was trying to seek some satisfaction in the improvements which have been made by the Joint Committee; I do not grudge it. But in doing so, he forgets both the nature of the problem and its magnitude.

There is another reason why I do not want to deal with the improvements, because it will not enable us to evaluate the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee. It can be evaluated only in the context of the objectives which the Bill attempts to realise. Despite various improvements in the Bill, the Joint Committee has not succeeded in curing some of the serious defects in the Bill which are of a basic nature.

Before I deal with those defacts, I would like to lay down the criteria by which we must judge this Bill in order to evaluate it. According to me, it is in the context of the objectives of the Bill that we have to evaluate it. One of the most important basic objectives of the Bill is to make available to the people housing accommodation at reasonable and cheap rent while allowing a reasonable return to the landlord. The second one is to ensure security of tenure to the tenants. By its very nature, the Bill is a palliative, because it does not tackle the problem of housing scarcity, which is the root evil. But it tries to tackle the problem of the consequences which arise out of it. But even so, palliatives have their own use and we have to find whether the palliative which is in the form of this Bill is a satisfactory one and gives adequate relief to the tenants.

Before I deal with the various provisions in the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very serious defect in the Bill which vitiates the entire Bill itself. That defect is that the Bill does not attempt to tackle the problem of the speculative prices of land and hoarding of land. This is one of the most improtant aspects of the problem of housing scarcity. I will only deal briefly with the consequences which follow from the failure to tackle this aspect of the problem. One of the consequences will be that it will not be possible to arrest the rise in the standard rent, because the price of land is an important ingredient which determines the rent. So, if the price of land is allowed to increase every year, if there is speculation in land and hoarding in land the price of land is bound to increase, and the level of standard rents is bound to rise as time goes on. So, this is a handicap, a great impediment, due to which it will not be possible to bring down the level of standard rents. It will be continuously increasing.

So, it is idle to expect that this Bill will be able to achieve the objective of making available to the people with ordinary means housing accommodation at reasonable and cheap rents. There is another serious consequence which necessarily follows from this defect and which is a serious obstacle in solving the problem of acute scarcity of housing. If the price of land soars high, it will not

[Shri Parulekar]

be possible for anyone except the rich to purchase land and to construct houses. Only the rich people, who have got long purses, can purchase land at such high prices and construct buildings. So, you exclude other sections of the people—the middle class, the lower middle class and other poor sections of people —from constructing their own humble houses where they can stay. That is one of the consequences which arises out of the failure of Government in tackling the problem of control of price of land and hoarding of land. Housing will become the monopoly of the rich. Only the rich can construct houses and it will fall to the lot of others to become tenants and live in those houses.

Thirdly, we always hear that the old buildings are not repaired. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is that the price of land has soared high. The landlord of old houses would like to see that the buildings fall as soon as possible; he is interested in that. Because, if it falls, two courses are open to him. He can sell the land and recover a price the income from which will be far higher than the rent which he receives. Or, he may construct a new building, in which case, the standard rent will take into account the market value of the land at the time of the construction. So, he is interested in seeing that buildings are not repaired. On the contrary, he is eager to see that they fall, because he will be financially better off if the buildings are not repaired and they go out of existence as soon as possible.

I will read out a small passage from the report of a committee which the Government of Bombay had appointed to enquire into the working of the Rent Control legislation there. It is a small passage, but it is a very instructive one. The report, one page 5 after quoting a paragraph from the First Five Year Plan report, says:

> "While pointing out that the efforts of Government in the country have been far from commensurate with the needs of the population mainly owing to the limitations of their resources and that the efforts of local bodies, Co-operative Housing Societies and private enterprise have also done little in easing the acute housing shortage, the draft outline referred to the need of an organised drive for tackling the problem in stages, priority being given in favour of persons belonging to low-income groups. Stress was laid on reduction in building costs, appreciable economies by necessary adjustment in structural and architectural designs and co-operative self-help. In order to eliminate the speculative element in land and discourage land hoarding in urban areas, it was recommended that the taxation structure on vacant lands should be designed in such a manner as to make all such land hoarding unprofitable."

Government is aware and I will not assume that the Government is ignorant of what has been stated in the report of the First Five Year Plan. Nor do I assume that they are ignorant of the need to control the price of land. The question then arises, knowing this, why did not the Government come forward in this Bill with a proposal for controlling the price of land. There is a valid reason for it. One of the reasons is, that the Government is the worst sinner in this respect. The Government is the largest holder so far as land is concerned. I speak subject to correction because I am not a resident of Delhi. The enquiries which I have made point out that all the land in New Delhi belongs to the Government. The second fact, which is of equally important nature is that that they purchased this land at the rate of Rs. 4 or 5 per square yard. The price at which

they sell it today is Rs. 200 per square yard. It is just because they want to profit by the speculative rise in the price of land that they are not coming forward with a proposal for controlling the price of land which alone can solve the problem to a certain extent satisfactorily—I mean the problem of acute shortage of accommodation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Government acquired the New Delhi land at about 4 or 5 annas a square yard.

Shri Parulekar: I stand corrected, because I am not a resident of Delhi. It makes the case still worse. Just because they want to make profit out of the speculative rise in the price of land, that they are not coming forward to control the price of land. Without controlling the price of land, the level of standard rent cannot be brought down. On the other hand, it will continously increase and the shortage of housing accommodation will not disappear. As I have already pointed out, in the case of old buildings, the landlords will not care to repair them. On the other hand, they will be keen to see that they fall down as early as possible because the income from the price which they will be able to realise by selling that land will be more than the rent which they are receiving at present.

I will now refer to some of the important provisions of the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee. I will not go into the details. I will deal only with some of the salient features and salient provisions of the Bill. Clause 3 of the Bill exempts the government buildings from the provisions of this Bill. There can be no justification for the exemption. I have heard the hon. Minister and followed the arguments that he has advaned. But, he forgets that if I am a tenant of the Government, I do not cease to be a tenant. If I am a tenant of the Government, who is the landlord? The burden of rent is equally unbearable to me whether I am a tenant of the Government or a tenant of a private landlord. That makes no difference. What does this exemption in essence mean? It means that the Government are free to charge unreasonable and unfair rents when they so chose to do. That is what it amounts to. That is what the Government intend doing by introducing in the Bill this clause by which they want to exempt the government buildings from the operation of this Act. Nearly one-third of the buildings in New Delhi belong to the Government. I also understand that 90 per cent of these buildings are rented out to Government employees. They pay rent which is much lower than what the standard rent will be. That is a good thing by itself. I welcome that. Nonethe-less, the memorandum which was submitted and the evidence which was given by the House Owner Association before the Joint Committee made startling revelations and I will read only a small passage from the evidence which was given by their representative. On page 49, he says in his evidence:

"We find—and this is a case reported in the Supreme Court Reports—that the Delhi Improvement Trust built up a market in Sabzi Mandi and let it out to Vegetable and Fruit Merchants Union at a rental of Rs. 35,000 per year in 1942. For that purpose the Improvement Trust had taken a loan grant from the Government of about Rs. 4,75,000. That rent, with the lapse of time, has been shooting up and today it has reached the astronomical figure of Rs. 2,50,000 from Rs. 35,000. In fact, when this case was in the Supreme Court, it had by then reached Rs. 2 lakhs only but when the Supreme Court decreed that this property did not come within the purview of the 1952 Rent Act, the Trust immedimately after the Superme Court Judge-

[Shri Parulekar]

ment put up the rent by another Rs. 50,000."

There is another small passage which I would like to read on page 50. This was a property which belonged to a private landlord and it was donated to the Government.

"The rent charged by Shri Raghunandan Saran was Rs. 9·62 nP. for a shop and now that the property vests in the Government, the Estate Officer has sent a demand for Rs. 191 for the same shop, a figure almost twenty times. Again, there is another shop in the same building. The private owner charged Rs. 16·50 nP. for one shop. The Government has sent a demand for Rs. 280."

These are startling revelations which should make everyone to hang down his head

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On page 49, the same portion, after what you have read, you will find more startling things.

Shri Parulekar: I can't read the whole of it for want of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Panditji would read the others.

Shri Parulekar: I agree, these cases may be few. Nonetheless, there is no justification even for a single such case to exist. What consolation is it to me that the high rent which is being fleeced out of me by the Government is going to be used for public expenditure? If I can, I will contribute my own share to the public expenditure. What right has the Government, by excluding itself from the purview of the Bill to come before the House and say that the relationship of a tenant ceases as soon as the landlord is the Government? What is the logic? What law is this? It may be law, but there is no logic. I sufier whether I am a tenant of a private landlord or of the Government to the same extent when I have to pay excessive rent.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): A socialist Government.

Shri Parulekar: A socialist pattern of Government: we see the face of it every day.

I will leave it at that. I will go to the holiday for new buildings. A very fine word has been coined—holiday

Shri Datar: It is their word.

Shri Parulekar: The Bill provides that houses constructed between June 1951 and 1955 will be free from the operation of the provisions in respect of standard rent for seven years, and the buildings constructed after 1955 will enjoy such freedom for a period of five years. The justification advanced by the Government is that it provides an incentive to the landlords to construct buildings.

Let me analyse a little what this incentive means. It means the negation of the very basic principle of this Bill. The Bill lays down that the tenant should not be charged an unreasonable rent, that he should be charged a fair rent. That is the basic principle on which the whole Bill rests, and this holiday is a negation of the very basis of this principle. It means much more, it means a licence to the landlord to fleece the people by taking advantage of their helpless condition. The Government want to give a free licence to the landlords who want to construct buildings to fleece the people to their heart's content by taking advantage of their helpless condition. It means another thing also, it means the recognition by the Government of the right of private capital to exploit the miseries of the people for extracting maximum profit. I do not know whether the

theories which they are propounding and the theories on which they have based this provision fit in with their socialist pattern of society. It is not for me to judge, the people will judge it.

What will be its effect? I will take an illustration. I visited a building which has been constructed after 1951. So, it has a holiday for seven years, a holiday to fleece its tenants. The value of that building is Rs. 1,50,000. There are four flats in that building, and the rent of each flat is Rs. 800 per month. The landlord gets an annual rent of Rs. 38,400 for this building. The rent which he will collect during this holiday of seven years will be Rs. 2,68,800. So, he will be recovering not only what he has spent on the building, but nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs more than what he had actually spent for the purchase of building.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Can he not inrease the rent?

Shri Parulekar: Yes, he can increase.

Now, out of the capital thus accumulated by fleecing these unfortunate tenants, he might construct another building. That is how building activity is to be encouraged.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): He will get a new holiday.

Shri Parulekar: To put it very mildly, it is a monstrous proposition.

He talks of incentives. In Bombay there is an Act which has been in operation for several years. There the restrictions are made stringent than the provisions of the Act proposed to be enacted here, and yet as a result of the Act in Bombay building activity did not stop, buildings are being constructed. So, no such incentive is necessary at all in order to see that the activity of building construction is accelerated.

This is neither the stage nor the occasion for me to point out that it is possible to solve the problem of acute scarcity of houses in Delhi by other means. It is not simply a financial problem. Government says that it has no money. Everybody knows that practically we are going bankrupt, but that is not the only way in which the problem can be solved. There are various other ways. I may mention some of them.

Why do you not divide the various areas and reserves small plots for small people to construct their houses, plots measuring about 300 square yards? Why does not Government sell such plots to those who want to construct their own houses at the rate at which they purchased the land? Buildings will be constructed, but palatial buildings will not be constructed in that way. So this argument of giving a holiday in order that there should be an incentive for construction of buildings does not stand, it is hollow.

Now I will briefly refer to the provisions which deal with fixing of standard rent. The scheme for fixing the standard rent is given in clause 6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may be brief now.

Shri Parulekar: I will finish within five minutes.

It distinguishes two categories of buildings, residential and non-residential, for fixing standard rents, and in the case of non-residential buildings, it fixes a higher level of standard rent. So far so good, I agree with that proposition, because the higher profits made by persons occupying buildings for business can be shared to some extent with the landlord, but with regard to residential buildings, the whole scheme is unacceptable to me.

It divides residential buildings into various categories, and in the case of some categories it allows an increase

[Shri Parulekar]

of 10 per cent of the basic rent. This increase of 10 per cent of the basic rent is not justifiable, because the basic rent itself contains an increase of various percentages over the normal rents which were prevalent in 1939, and it was granted in order to cover the expenditure on the repairs of the buildings. So, it is not necessary in the case of residential buildings that there should be any increase in the basic rent.

I have another objection. This is not the way to fix standard rents. The only scientific principle on which the standard rent can be fixed would be to decide what should be the gross return and the net return to the landlord on the cost of construction of the building. It is only on that basis that this problem can be solved. But Government want to give higher rent to the landlord. Of course, there have been some modifications and they are in the interests of the poor tenants, I do not deny that, but this scheme is not a scientific solution of the problem.

Lastly, I will deal with the problem of the sub-tenants. I will briefly state what the problem of the sub-tenants is. This Bill provides that every sub-tenency created before 9th June 1952 is legal. It is a good provision, but it does not stop there. It goes further and says that if permises are sublet after 9th June 1952 without the written consent of the landlord it is illegal, and it goes further and provides a penalty for that. In the case of all such illegal sub-tenancies, the fine might go up to Rs. 1,000 and the tenant can be evicted. As for the future, it provides that without the written consent of the landlord no sub-tenancy can be created. What will be the effect of this provision?

I am speaking now only of the residential buildings. I do not want to champion the cause of businessmen who have rented and sub-let the premises because I do not know their business altogether. So, I am only speaking in respect of residential sub-tenancies. What will be the effect on them?

I am afraid I do not know, nor has the Government cared to investigate into the conditions and find out what the situation was before they introduced this Bill. They are as much in the dark as I am, and we are all grouping in the dark. But, if I am to guess I think there may be thousands and thousands of sub-tenants who have become sub-tenants after 1952 without the written consent of the landlord. They will be all thrown into the streets, and the tenants, along with them, will also be evicted. There is one course open to them to get their sub-tenancies legalised. The landlord will extract a very heavy price from them for legalising. This is what this Bill provides. In respect of future also, what is provided for in the Bill is that the landlord may take some extra amount from the sub-tenant if he is to give his written consent for the sub-tenancy.

A question may be asked whether I am in favour of sub-tenancy? If you ask me the question in the abstract, then I am not. It is not an ideal condition. But we have to face realities. There is shortage of housing today. If we do not allow sub-tenants, then where should the sub-tenants go? Are they to be thrown out on the streets and on the footpaths? What is the alternative scheme for accommodating them? Without having alternative accommodation for them, what is the use of giving moral lectures saying that sub-tenancy is bad and it should not be tolerated?

These are the various matters which the House will have to consider, and these basic defects which I have pointed out need to be removed. Then, the Bill will go a much longer way in doing justice to the just cause of the people, that is, the class of tenants.

श्री राधा रमण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक प्रवर समिति से हो कर यहां पर आया है उसके सम्बध में हमने अभी अपने दो माननीय मित्रों के विचार सुने हैं और हमारे गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी ने भी इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार यहां पर प्रस्तुत किये हैं और जो सेलियेंट फीचर्स इस बिल के हैं उनका वर्णन किया है

मैं सब से पहले यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस शक्ल में यह बिल ज्वाइंट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया था उससे काफी परिवर्तित रूप में अब यह हमारे सामने प्रवर समिति द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है । यह बात हमारे माननीय मित्रों ने जो अभी बोल चुके हैं, भी मंजूर की है । उन्होंने माना है कि इसमें काफी संशोधन हुए हैं और साथ साथ उन्होंने अपने नये विचार भी इस सदन के सामने रखे हैं । उनका कहना है कि उन विचारों को इस बिल में डाल देने से इस बिल की जो शक्ल है वह और भी ज्यादा अच्छी हो जायेगी । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा सा आपकी सेवा में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । सब से बड़ी बात जिस पर कि काफी आपत्ति प्रवर समिति में माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा की गई थी और इस सदन के अन्दर भी नजर आती है वह यह है ।

जो फार्मुला, प्रवर समिति ने इस बिल में स्टैंडर्ड रेंट का रखा है वह यह है कि जो किरायेदार ५० रुपये माहवार के हिसाब से या इससे कम किराया अदा करते हैं, उनके लिए वही स्टैंडर्ड रेंट फिक्स हो जायेगा जो वह अदा करते हैं । साथ ही साथ कुछ ऐसे भी किरायेदार हैं जोकि १२०० रुपया साल तक अदा करते हैं उनको किरायेदार तसलीम करके स्टैंडर्ड रेंट का फैसला करने का भी एक तरीका हम ने तसलीम किया है । जहां तक उन किरायेदारों का ताल्लुक है जो कि ५० रुपये या इस से कम माहवार किराया अदा करते हैं उनके बारे में प्रवर समिति ने कहा है कि उनके किरायों में इजाफा करने की इजाजत मालिक मकानों को नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन इस किराये से ऊपर किराया देने वालों के बारे में प्रवर समिति ने किराये में इजाफा करने की छुट दी है और उसमें यह भेद किया गया है कि एक वह किरायेदार है जोकि खुद अपने लिये मकान चाहता है और एक वह है जोकि अपने रहने के लिए नहीं चाहता है, या बिजिनेस के लिए चाहता है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि तमाम शहादतों को लेकर तथा देख कर और दिल्ली के तमाम हालात को देख कर प्रवर समिति ने इस बात का फैसला किया है कि इस किस्म की केटेगराइजेशन हो और उनके किरायों के मुताबिक किरायों में छूट या किरायों को न बढ़ने देने की इस बिल में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज भी हमारे नगर में, हमारे शहर में यह खयाल पाया जाता है कि तमाम उन किरायेदारों को छूट मिलनी चाहिये जोकि पहले से ही किरायेदार हैं, या जो पहले से ही किरायेदार चले आते हैं और उन पर किसी किस्म का इजाफा नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरे ही पहलू की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं । हम सब को खुशी हो सकती है अगर हम यह फैसला कर दें कि जो पहले से ही आबाद हैं या पहले से ही किरायेदार चले आते हैं, उनको हम आराम पहुंचायें । लेकिन इसका दूसरा पहलू भी है । मैं अपने तजुर्बे की बिना पर कहना चाहता हूं कि आज दिल्ली में बहुत से ऐसे मकान हैं जिन का किराया ४० या ५० रुपया माहवार या उससे कम है और उनके अन्दर वे लोग रहते हैं जिन की आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा है और जिन के मालिक कोई बड़े प्रापर्टी ओनर नहीं हैं बड़े अमीर नहीं हैं बल्कि मिडिल क्लास के हैं या लोअर मिडिल क्लास के हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ ऐसे भी बहुत सारे मालिक मकान हैं जो

[श्री राधा रमण]

शायद बनायें हैं या जिनका सब कुछ यह प्रापर्टी ही है या जो रिटायरड हो चुके हैं और उनकी आमदनी का जरिया केवल यह किराया ही होता है और इसी पर निर्भर करके वे अपना गुजर बसर करते हैं। आज अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि हमें किरायेदारों को बिल्कुल छूट दे देनी चाहिये तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हम हर किरायेदार को यह मान कर चलते हैं कि वह गरीब है, वह इतना किराया नहीं दे सकता है और अगर ऐसी बात है तो हमें ईमानदारी के साथ उन्हें छूट भी दे देनी चाहिये। अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि हम हकीकत से गुरेज करते हैं, सदाकत से मुंह मोड़ते हैं। आज सूरत यह है कि जितने किरायेदार दिल्ली में आबाद हैं उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो कि ५० रुपये से भी ज्यादा दे सकते हैं और साथ साथ बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं जो ५० रुपये महीना किराया भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसलिये प्रवर समिति ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि बहुत से मकान ऐसे लोगों के भी हैं कि जिनका गुजारा उन पर ही चलता है और उनका एक ही मकान है, इस वास्ते इस के बारे में कोई अलग तजवीज इस कानून में कर दी जाए और ऐसे आदमियों को छोड़ दिया जाये और उनके साथ कानून दूसरे तरीके से व्यवहार करे या उनके बारे में कानून अलग से ही लागू किया जाये और जिन का एक एक मकान नहीं और जो उन्हीं मकानों पर निर्भर नहीं करते हैं, उन पर ही अपना गुजर बसर नहीं करते हैं, उनकी अलग कैटेगरी रख दी जाये, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की है और चूंकि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की गई है इसलिये एक बैलेंस स्ट्राईक किया गया है और उसको समिति ने मुनासिब समझा है। समिति ने यह मुनासिब समझा है कि जो किरायेदार ऐसे हैं कि जो ५० रुपया माहवार देते हैं, वाकई में उनकी केपेसिटी, उनकी ताकत ज्यादा न होगी और वे छोटे किरायेदार हैं इसलिये उनको किसी किस्म का किराया ज्यादा देने की इजाजत न दी जाये। इसी तरह से कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं कि जो शायद ६०० से १२०० रुपया सालाना देते हैं और समिति की राय में हो सकता है कि वे बेहतर हालत में होंगे इसलिये उनको जो थोड़ा सा ज्यादा किराया देने की बात कही है वह दूसरों की निसबत कम कही गई है यानी यह कहा गया है कि उनको ७½ परसेंट तक की इजाजत दी जाये कि वे किराया बढ़ा सकते हैं। उनके ऊपर के जो लोग हैं या उनसे अधिक जो किराया देते हैं उनको यह तसलीम करके चला गया है कि वे और भी अच्छी हालत में हैं, आसूदा हालत में हैं और उनका सवाल हकूमत के सामने नहीं आता है, वे अपनी बात आपस में तय कर सकते हैं लेकिन उसके ऊपर भी एक सीलिंग रख दी गई है कि दस परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं लिया जा सकता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि रहने के मकान हैं और जो बिजिनेस के मकान हैं उनमें भी फर्क कर दिया जाये। मेरे माननीय मित्र जो अभी बोल चुके हैं और जिन के बहुत ही एक्सट्रीम व्यूस हैं और जो एक मुखालिफ पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उन्होंने भी इस बात को तसलीम किया है कि यह जो फर्क किया गया है, मुनासिब तौर पर ही किया गया है। एक आदमी जो सन् १९३९ में एक होटल रन करता था और उस वक्त वह ५०० या १००० रुपया कमाता था और आज ५००० या १०,००० या ५०,००० साल रुपया कमाता है उसको क्यों मजबूर न किया जाये कि वह उस मुनाफे में से कुछ हिस्सा मालिक मकान को दे। आखिर मालिक मकान को भी टूट फूट जो होती है उसकी मरम्मत करानी पड़ती है जो बढ़े हुए टैक्स हैं वे देने पड़ते हैं और जस्टिस और फेयरनेस नजर नहीं आती जब यह कहा जाता है कि उसको भी अधिक किराया देने पर मजबूर न किया जाये। इस तरह से प्रवर समिति ने इस सारी समस्या को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न किया है और अगर इस माननीय सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई और सुझाव दे जोकि जायज प्रतीत हो,

जिस में कि दोनों पलड़े मुनासिब तौर पर झुकें जोकि दोनों के हित में हो और साथ ही साथ इन सुझावों से बेहतर हों तो हमें उसको मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये। मगर यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक पलड़े को हम इस तरह से झुका दें कि दूसरे के साथ बिल्कुल ही बेइंसाफी से काम लिया जाये।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आज पुरानी दिल्ली में हजारों मकान ऐसे हैं जोकि वोसीदा हालत में हैं और अगर उनकी मरम्मत न कराई जाये तो वे एक साल तक भी कायम नहीं रह सकेंगे। उनके बारे में अगर आप मालिक मकानों को मजबूर करें कि वे उनको अच्छी हालत में रखें और साथ साथ यह कहें कि सन् १९३९ में जो उनका किराया था और जिस में मामूली सी बढ़ोतरी एक दो बार हुई और किराया भी न बढ़ाया जाये तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कैसे मुमकिन हो सकता है। आज सूरत यह है कि अगर उस मकान की रिपेयर की जाये तो जितने रुपये सन् १९३९ में असली उस मकान को बनाने में लगते थे उससे ऊपर ही खर्च होंगे, उससे कम नहीं। मैं नहीं कहता कि किरायेदारों को जो आराम मिलना चाहिये या आजकल जो हमारी नीति है, उसके मुताबिक उनको जिस तरह से हम को देखना चाहिये, उस तरह से हम उनकी ओर न देखें या वह आराम उनको न मिले। लेकिन यह भी गलत चीज होगी कि आप एक पलड़े को भारी कर दें और दूसरी तरफ का खयाल ही न रखें। नतीजा यह होगा कि जो मकसद आपका है उससे आप बिल्कुल दूर चले जायेंगे।

14 hrs.

दूसरी बात जो कि बहुत आपत्तिजनक है वह रेंट हालिडे की है। यह बहुत अच्छा लफ्ज निकला है और मैं इसका हामी हूं कि नये मकान बनाने वालों को रेंट हालिडे नहीं मिलनी चाहिए परन्तु प्रवर समिति ने तमाम शहादतों को इस बारे में सुना है और उन पर गौर किया है। वहां पर भी इस तरह के सजेशन दिये गये और यहां पर भी दिये जायेंगे कि अगर रेंट हालिडे देनी है तो एक सीलिंग मुकरर कीजिये। जो नया मकान बनाये उसके लिए आप यह सीलिंग मुकरर कर सकते हैं कि वह १५ पर सेंट तक ले सकता है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि जो नया मकान बनाये वह सौ फीसदी किराया ले ले और गरीब आदमी को मौका ही न मिले। यह इस तरह की रेंट हालिडे बिल्कुल बेजा मालूम होती है।

मगर आप इस चीज को एक और नजर से से भी देखें। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में बहुत कहा है और मैं भी उनसे इत्तिफाक करता हूं। वह चीज यह है कि दिल्ली में जो जमीन का स्पेकुलेशन हो रहा है उसको रोका जाये। मैं बहुत पसन्द करूंगा अगर हुकूमत इसको बन्द करने के उसूल को मान ले। आज हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में जमीन का बड़ा जबरदस्त स्पेकुलेशन हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि जितने भी व्यापारी लोग हैं उनका कुछ न कुछ रुपया जमीन पर जरूर लगा हुआ है। उसकी वजह यह है कि जो जमीन वह आज खरीदते हैं वह कल दुगने दाम की हो जाती है और इसी तरह से उसकी कीमत बढ़ती चली जाती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हुकूमत कोई ऐसी तजवीज लाये कि जिससे ये स्पेकुलेशन रोका जा सके। ऐसा वह छोटी को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये कर सकती है और लोगों को इजाजत दे कि वे सिर्फ अपने रहने के लिए मकान बना सकें। लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम में से उनको लोन दिया जाये या कोई हाउसिंग बोर्ड बनाया जाये। अगर हुकूमत ऐसा करती है तब तो शायद इस मसले को हल कर सकती है। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि हालिडे रखी जाये, इस पर थोड़ी सीलिंग भी न रहे। आप बम्बई का मुकाबला दिल्ली से न करें। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप असली हालत की तरफ नहीं जा सकेंगे। बम्बई का नेचुरेल ग्रोथ

[श्री रावा रमण]

हुआ है लेकिन दिल्ली की ग्रोथ अननेचुरल हो रही है। जिस शहर में पहले सात-आठ लाख आदमी रहते थे उसमें एक दम २० लाख हो गये और अब २५ लाख हो जायेंगे और हर साल साठ सत्तर हजार नये आदमी आकर यहां बसते हैं। दिल्ली का एट्रेक्शन भी बढ़ रहा है और हम देखते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस मैन यहां आ कर अपने दफ्तर खोल रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में अगर आप स्पेकुलेशन जारी रखेंगे और छूट नहीं देंगे तो मकान कम बनेंगे। यह मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको जिन लोगों की दरअस्ल फिक्र है वे भी अपने मकान नहीं बना सकते या किराये के मकानों में नहीं रह सकते अगर आप स्पेकुलेशन जारी रखते हैं। चाहे उस हालत में आप छूट न भी दें तो उन लोगों का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता। आप देखें कि गवर्नमेंट ने खुद अन्धा मुगल में और झिलमिल ताहरपुर में मकान बनाये जिनका किराया १२ और १५ रुपया महीना था। लेकिन जिन लोगों को सरकार वहां बसाना चाहती थी वह ६ रुपये माहवारी भी नहीं दे सकते थे। यह बात नहीं है कि वे देना नहीं चाहते थे, बल्कि बात यह है कि उनकी कैपेसिटि ही नहीं है। अगर आप को इन लोगों के मसले को हल करना है तो आप इनकी कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाइये। और फिर आप छूट दें या न दें तो कुछ अच्छा बुरा नतीजा निकल सकता है। अगर सरकार यह करे कि जो नये मकान बनाये जायें उन पर ३ पर सेंट से ज्यादा रिटर्न न लिया जाये जो कि बैंक का भी रेट है, तो भी गरीब आदमी मुश्किल से किराया दे सकते हैं। आप देखें कि सरकार के सबसीडाइज्ड मकानों की क्या हालत है। जैसा कि मैंने ऊपर कहा सरकार ने जो मकान अन्धा मुगल और झिलमिल ताहरपुर में बनाये हैं उनमें वह उन लोगों को नहीं बसा सकी जिनको कि बसाना चाहती थी नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन मकानों में वे लोग जाकर बस गये जो कि ज्यादा किराया दे सकते थे और जो कि शहर में भी किराये पर रह सकते थे। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि नये मकानों को आप खुली छूट न दें और उन पर भी कुछ सीलिंग लगावें। अगर आप छूट देंगे तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि जो आदमी ५००० हजार लगाये वह एक ही साल में पगड़ी वगैरह से ५००० क्यों न पैदा कर ले। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर हुकूमत छूट न दे तो किसी कदर यह मसला हल हो सकता है। हालांकि अगर हुकूमत १५ पर सेंट या २० पर सेंट सीलिंग मुकर्रर करती है तो भी मिडिल क्लास वाले और लोअर मिडिल क्लास वाले इन मकानों को नहीं ले सकेंगे। आजकल कोई छोटा सा भी मकान २५ या ३० हजार से कम में नहीं बन सकता। अगर आप इस पर साढ़े ६ परसेंट भी रिटर्न रखेंगे तो जो लोग कि आज गलियों और कूचों में सड़ रहे हैं वे उन मकानों का किराया नहीं दे सकेंगे। तो सरकार को इस मामले पर भी गौर करना चाहिए कि कितनी सीलिंग रखी जाये। आप छूट न देकर और सीलिंग मुकर्रर करके तजुर्बा कर सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात जो हमारे सामने आती है वह इविक्शन का है। इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है और कहा जायेगा। ठीक है, यह सब चाहते हैं कि किरायेदार को इविक्ट न किया जाये और इसके लिए जितनी भी रुकावटें डाली जा सकें डाली जायें। इस विषय पर प्रवर समिति ने दोनों पक्षों की शहादतें सुनीं और इस मामले पर अपने दिमाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगाया। मद्रास, बम्बई और दूसरी जगहों के ऐक्टों को भी अपने सामने रखा। हम सब को यह फिक्र है कि किसी किरायेदार को नाजायज तौर पर न निकाला जा सके। सन् १९५२ के बाद के जो सब टिनेन्ट हैं उनकी तरफ से बहुत सी शिकायतें आनी शुरू हो गयी हैं। वजह यह है कि यहां मकानों की कमी है।

ऐसा बहुत जगह हुआ है कि लोगों ने आपस में यह फैसला कर लिया है कि चलो एक कमरा हम रखते हैं एक कमरा तुम ले लो और इस तरह दूसरे आदमी को एक हिस्सा दे दिया। अब वे लोग अगर लेंड—लार्ड के पास इजाजत के लिए जायेंगे तो वह कब इजाजत देगा। वह तो दुगना और तिगुना किराया मांगेगा। तो इस तरह से सन् ५२ के बाद के सब-टिनेन्ट्स को परेशानी होगी।

लेकिन जहां हमको और आपको एक तरफ यह देखना है कि किराये दार को बेजा तकलीफ न पहुंचे, वहां हमें दूसरी तरफ मकान मालिकों का ध्यान भी रखना है। आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत से किरायेदार सबटिनेन्ट्स का मकान मालिकों से ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रहे हैं। यहां पर आज कहा जाता है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अपने मकानों को किराये पर दे रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : शेम।

श्री राधा रमण : जब यह बात साबित हो जाये तभी आप "शेम" कहें। यह बात कही जाती है मैं नहीं जानता कि सही है या गलत है।

तो मैं आपसे यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि अगर कोई किरायेदार सबटिनेन्ट से फायदा उठा रहा है तो वह लेंडलार्ड से बदतर है। उस किरायेदार के खिलाफ सबटिनेन्ट को प्रौटेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। अक्सर ऐसा हो रहा है कि जितना रुपया किरायेदार मकान मालिक को देता है उससे ज्यादा सब टिनेन्ट से लेता है और वह उसको रसीद भी नहीं देता ताकि उसके खिलाफ कचेहरी में कुछ कार्रवाई की जा सके। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

मुझे इस बिल में दो तीन खामियां नजर आती हैं। आज नई दिल्ली में जितनी भी जमीनें हैं, जितनी भी जायदादें हैं वे सब सरकार की जमीनें हैं। उनका पट्टा हर २५ साल बाद बदल जाता है। मैं आपके सामने यह चीज रखना चाहता हूं कि अब बहुत सारे लैंडलार्ड्स को नई दिल्ली में यह नोटिस दिया गया है कि जिस जमीन का तुम ५००० का ग्राउंड रेंट देते थे उसका ५००० का रिवाइज्ड ग्राउन्ड रेंट लगेगा। उसको पांच से पचास हजार किया जा रहा है। और मकान मालिक से यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि अगर वह किसी मकान का सौ रुपया किराया लेता है तो उसको न बढ़ाये।

जी इन्सीडेंस आफ टैक्सेशन और इंक्रीज इन ग्राउंड रेन्ट लैंड—लार्ड पर पड़ता है, उससे यह काम इमप्रैक्टिकल हो जाता है। आपको सोचना चाहिए कि इसको कैसे हल किया जाए और इसको कैसे इस बिल में प्रोवाइड किया जाय। आप पहाड़गंज की तमाम जायदादों को देखें। जब १९३९ में वे बनी थीं, तो उस वक्त वे जमीनें दो दो हजार रुपए में ली गई थी और पट्टे की कीमत सात रुपए महीना थी। दस पंद्रह बरस बाद वह पट्टा खत्म हो गया। अब दो तीन हजार रुपए प्रीमियम मांगा जाता है, जब कि किराया उसको २—८—० रुपए मिलता है। प्रीमियम का ब्याज भी इससे बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस लैकुना की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और जरूरी अमेंडमेंट की जाये। गवर्नमेंट की जो जमीनें और जायदादें पट्टे पर हैं, उनका हर पच्चीस बरस के बाद रिविजन किया जाता है—वह रिविजन चाहे कितना ही ज्यादा क्यों न हो। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह गलत है। यह बात ठीक है कि आज से पच्चीस बरस पहले जिस जमीन की कीमत पांच रुपया थी, आज उसकी कीमत पांच सौ रुपए है। लेकिन अगर यह उम्मीद की जाय कि लैंडलार्ड उसको अदा करें, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक इमप्रैक्टिकल बात है। इससे बेहतर तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट तमाम

[श्री राधा रमण]

लैंड को नैशनलाइज कर ले और उसका जो चाहे किराया वसूल करे, लेकिन लैंडलार्ड से यह उम्मीद करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा और न ही प्रैक्टिकल होगा। इसमें कई काम्प्लीकेशन्ज आयेंगी, जिनको आपको देखना है।

एविक्शन के काजिज में और पुरानी चीजें तो रखी गई हैं और उनमें सुधार भी किया गया है, लेकिन उन में से न्युसेन्स का वर्ड हटा दिया गया है। मुझे पहले शायद यह स्ट्राइक नहीं हुआ। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान, इंगलैंड या दूसरे मुल्कों के इस बारे में जितने भी कानून हैं, उन सब में न्युसेन्स जरूर एविक्शन का कारण बनता है। मैं यह पूछता हूं कि आप यह कैसे पसन्द करेंगे कि आप पड़ोस में रहते हैं और कोई किरायेदार रात-दिन छिलके फकता रहे, गाली-गलोज करता रहे, या कोई ऐसा काम करता रहे, जो कि मुनासिब न हो, जिसको कि आप वाकई और बोना-फाइड तरीके से न्युसेन्स मानते हैं, लेकिन आपको उस किरायेदार को एविक्ट करने का अधिकार नहीं ऐसी हालत में न सिर्फ मालिक-मकान को बल्कि किरायेदार को भी तकलीफ होती है। जब यह वर्ड उन तमाम एक्ट्स में मौजूद है, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में पास किए गए हैं, तो इस बिल से इसको हटाना नामुनासिब होगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस शब्द पर फिर गौर किया जाय।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: यह पहले एक्ट में भी था।

श्री राधा रमण: इसको आप कड़ा बेशक कर दें, लेकिन इस वर्ड को जरूर रखें। इससे दिल्ली में न सिर्फ मालिक-मकानों को बल्कि किरायेदारों को किरायेदारों से तकलीफ होती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यहां की जिन्दगी अच्छी और सेहत-याफ्ता हो और किरायेदारों में झगड़े और सिर-फुटौव्वल न हो और कोई किरायेदार वाकई न्युसेन्स पैदा कर के दूसरों को न भगा सके, तो इस वर्ड को जरूर रखना चाहिए।

इसके बाद मुझे यह अर्ज करना है—मैंने प्रवर समिति के सामने भी यह कहा था—कि इस बिल में आपने प्रेमिसिज का जो डेफीनीशन किया है, उसमें आपने लैंड का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। दिल्ली में हजारों मकान ऐसे हैं, जो कि अमलेदारों के हैं। आज से सौ बरस पहले किसी साहब की जमीन थी—एक हजार या पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन थी। उसने आठ आने या बारह आने महीना के हिसाब से वह जमीन दे दी और इजाजत दे दी कि आप इस पर अमला बनायें। उन्होंने उन जमीनों पर स्ट्रक्चर खड़े कर लिए। आज कोई पचास बरस पहले का स्ट्रक्चर है, कोई सत्तर अस्सी बरस पहले का स्ट्रक्चर है और कोई कोई सौ बरस पहले का स्ट्रक्चर भी है। इस डेफिनीशन की रूप से वे हजारों किरायेदार, जो कि उन जमीनों पर रहते हैं, जिन्हें हम अमलेदार भी कह सकते हैं और एक तरह से किरायेदार भी कह सकते हैं, इस बिल की जद में नहीं आ सकते हैं। जो फैसले अदालतों ने किए हैं, उनके बल पर यह कहा जाता है कि in no case it is covered by any law so far enacted. वे अमलेदार बड़े अनहैल्दी सर्कमस्टांसिज में रह रहे हैं। उन के पास कोई एमिनिटीज नहीं हैं। वहां न पाखाने का कोई इन्तजाम है और न बिजली, सेहन या नालियों का। इन हालात में भी वे वहां रहते हैं। उन्होंने किसी तरह के मकान खड़े किए हुए हैं अगर हम इस कानून में प्रेमिसिज की डेफीनीशन में अमलेदारों को नहीं डालेंगे, तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा

कि कोई कानून उनकी परवरिश नहीं कर सकेगा, उनको नहीं बचा सकेगा । यह हो सकता है कि कोई जज ह्यूमैनिटेरिन व्यू ले ले, लेकिन जहां तक कानून का ताल्लुक है, वे उससे कवर नहीं होते । इस पर फिर से गौर किया जाना चाहिए ।

लैंड की स्पैकुलेशन के बारे में मैं पहले जिक्र कर चुका हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जाय । जो लोग थोड़े दामों पर लैंड ले लेते हैं और ज्यादा दाम पर बेचते हैं, जिसकी वजह से मकानों की लागत बढ़ जाती है और किराये भी बढ़ जाते हैं, उन लोगों के लिए अगर कोई प्राविजन रखा जा सके, तो ठीक है । गवर्नमेंट खुद भी इसको डिसकरेज करे । ज्यादातर स्माल एण्ड बिग को–आपरेटिव सोसायटीज को इस सिलसिले में मदद दी जानी चाहिए । ऐसी सोसायटीज की यह एक लाजिमी शर्त रखी जानी चाहिए कि ऐसा कोई आदमी उसका मेम्बर नहीं हो सकेगा, जिसकी और कोई जायदाद हो और कोई अपने मकान को किराये पर नहीं दे सकेगा और वह सिर्फ अपने लिए मकान बना सकेगा । इस किस्म की कैदें लगा कर कुछ रुपया दिया जा सकता है । हमारे पास लो इनकम हाउसिंग स्कीम के मातहत कुछ फंड्ज एवेलेबल हैं । जिन गरीब आदमियों को वाकई मकान नहीं मिलते हैं, जिनकी कैपेसिटी बहुत कम है, जो कि दो, चार या छः रुपए से ज्यादा किराया किसी सूरत में नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनके लिए शहर के गिर्दो–नवाह में ऐसे इलाकों में, जहां कि उनको ले जाकर बसाया जा सके, मकान अगर बनाए जायें, तो मैं समझता हूं, कि इस शहर की एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत को हल किया जा सकता है, जिसको कि यहां का हर एक शख्स महसूस करता है ।

मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रवर समिति ने जो संशोधित बिल रखा है, वह बहुत काफी सुधार के साथ हमारे सामने आया है, लेकिन अभी भी इसमें बहुत गुंजायश है । लैंडलार्ड के साथ जो बेइन्साफी हो सकती है, उसे भी हटाया जाय और किरायेदार के साथ जो बेइन्साफी हो सकती है, उसको भी हटाया जाय और हम एक ऐसा बिल पास करें, जो न सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिए आराम और राहत देने वाला, हो, बल्कि दूसरे राज्यों के लिए भी आराम देने वाला बन सके । इस बिल को लाने में हमारा मकसद यह है कि दिल्ली के किरायेदारों को तकलीफ से बचाया जाय और दिल्ली के लैंडलार्डज् को उन हकूक से डिप्राइव न किया जाय, जो कि उन को आईन में दिए गए हैं । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लैंडलार्ड न रहें, तो आप उसका भी हक रखते हैं, यह सदन उसका हक रखता है । लेकिन जब तक वे मौजूद हैं, तब तक अगर ऐसे कानून बनायेंगे, जिन पर अमल वे न कर सकें, तो इससे बड़ा करप्शन पैदा होगा और इस तरह आप लोगों को गलत रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे । कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए, जो कि दोनों के लिए जायज और मुनासिब हो और हमारे आईन के मुताबिक टिकता हो । तब अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं ।

मैं जनाब का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

श्री वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि प्रवर समिति ने इस विधेयक में काफी सुधार किया है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रवर समिति ने जितना सुधार किया है, उस से अधिक सुधार की अभी इस विधेयक में गुंजायश है । मेरे मित्रों ने कुछ बातें कही हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिन पर इस सदन में शायद मतभेद नहीं है ।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

पहली बात जो इस विधेयक में आपत्तिजनक है, वह यह है कि सरकार को इस विधेयक के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से बाहर रखा गया है । दिल्ली में और नई दिल्ली में अगर सब से बड़ा कोई मकान-मालिक है, तो वह हमारी सरकार है । वह मकान भी किराए पर देती है और दुकानें भी किराए पर देती है । किन्तु इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत सरकार को इन नियमों से बांधा नहीं गया है, जो किसी अन्य मकान-मालिक या उस से सम्बन्धित किरायेदार पर लागू किए जायेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है । जैसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एक माडल एम्पलायर के रूप में काम करना चाहिये वैसे ही मकान किराये पर देते समय सरकार एक आदर्श मालिक मकान की तरह व्यवहार करे । लेकिन अनुभव यह बताता है कि सरकार मुनाफाखोरी करती है । किराया वसूल करने में, जमीन बेचने में तथा दूसरी बातों में, मुनाफाखोरी से काम लिया जाता है । जमीन बेचने में तो आपने यह किया है कि जो जमीन चार आने फी गज खरीदी गई थी, वह ३०० और ४०० पये फी गज के हिसाब से बेची गई । दिल्ली में ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं कि जिस दुकान के लिए एक व्यक्तिगत मकान मालिक को ११ रुपया किराया मिलता था सरकार ने जब दुकान का स्वामित्व अपने हाथ में लिया तो उसी दुकान का किराया बढ़ कर डेढ़ सौ पया प्रतिमास हो गया, इस तरह के उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि किसी भी सरकार के लिए और विशेषत: ऐसी सरकार के लिए जो अपने को समाजवादी आदर्शों से अनुप्राणित होने का दावा करती है, इस प्रकार का व्यवहार शोभा नहीं देता । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार को भी इस विधेयक के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाया जाए और जो नियम या प्रतिबन्ध मकान मालिकों पर लागू होते हैं, सरकार उनके प्रति भी अपने दायित्वों का पालन करने के लिए तैयार हो ।

जमीन की कीमत बढ़ाने की बात अभी कही गई है । मैसूर में जो हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उसने इस तरह की सिफारिश की थी कि जमीन की कीमतों को फ्रीज कर देना चाहिये, उनको आगे बढ़ने से रोक देना चाहिये । इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है और नतीजा यह है कि जमीन की कीमतें आसमान पर चढ़ रही है । ऐसी स्थिति में मकानों की संख्या बढ़ाने का हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता और जब तक मकानों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ेगी, मकान मालिकों और किराये-दारों में जो संघर्ष चल रहा है और जो बढ़ रहा है और जिस को कम करने का, घटाने का इस कानून के द्वारा हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उसमें हम पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे । समस्या यह है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की कमी है और जिन की निश्चित आय है, जिनको महीने में बंधी बंधाई तनख्वाह मिलती है, कम तनख्वाह वाले जो लोग हैं उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं और उनके बारे में भी कुछ सोचा जाता । होना तो यह चाहिये था कि सरकार ऐसी आमदनी वाले वर्ग के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मकान बनाने की योजना अपने हाथ में ले ो और अगर सरकार चाहे तो दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को सहायता देकर उसे इस बात के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती है कि वह दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में कम

से कम १०,००० मकान बनाने की योजना अपने हाथ में ले ताकि छोटी आमदनी वाले लोगों के लिए मकान सुलभ हो सकें । लेकिन ऐसी कोई योजना हाथ में नहीं है । मकानों का अभाव है, रहने वालों की संख्या अधिक है और इसका परिणाम है संघर्ष । वैसे मकान मालिकों और किरायेदारों में वर्ग संघर्ष हो इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं क्योंकि दोनों एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं, परस्पर विरोधी नहीं । मगर स्थिति कुछ ऐसी बिगड़ रही है कि उनके संबन्धों में वर्ग वाद आ रहा है और वे एक दूसरे से परेशान हो रहे हैं । होना यह चाहिये कि हम उस सम्बन्ध को ठीक आधार पर स्थिर करें लेकिन इसके लिए जो उपाय इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत अपनाया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

एक बात जिस की ओर मेरे मित्रों ने ध्यान खींचा है वह यह है कि मकान मालिकों को रेंट हालिडे दिया जा रहा है । मालिक मकानों को किराये के मामले में जो छुट्टी दी जा रही है इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि किरायेदारों को मकानों से ही छुट्टी हो जाएगी । जो भी मकान मालिक हैं और यह पिछले वर्षों का अनुभव बताता है, वे बड़े मकान बनाते हैं, ऊंचे व अच्छे अच्छे मकान बनाते हैं जो साधारण व्यक्ति की पहुंच के बाहर होते हैं । नई दिल्ली में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बने हुए मकान इसका जीता जागता प्रमाण है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की हालिडे देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और अगर देनें पर सरकार तुली ही हुई है और चाहती है कि उनके साथ उदारता बरती जाए तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो मकान मालिक लो इनकम ग्रुप के लिए मकान बनाने का वचन दें उन्ही को छूट दी जाए, अन्य मालिक मकानों को नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह सुझाव सरकार को मान्य होगा । अगर वस्तुतः इस हालिडे देने का हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि मकान अधिक संख्या में बनें और ऐसे मकान अधिक संख्या में बनें जो साधारण व्यक्ति की पहुंच के अन्दर हों तो मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक मकान मालिक को चाहे वह कैसे मकान भी बनाये छूट देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, उसमें मर्यादा होनी चाहिये, कोई सीमा का निर्धारण होना चाहिये । मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करेगी ।

जहां तक किरायेदारों को बेदखल करने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक में सब से बड़ी खामी यह है कि इसे रिट्रास्पैक्टिव ईफैक्ट दिया जा रहा है । जिन किरायेदारों ने सब-टेनेंट रखे हुए हैं उन्होंने मजबूरी से रखे हुए हैं, वे अधिक किराया नहीं दे सकते हैं, इसलिए रखे हुए हैं । दूसरे की मुसीबत देख करके, क्यों कि उसे मकान नहीं मिलता था तथा देश के विभाजन के कारण वह पीड़ित था उसे अपने घर में बसाया, स्वयं को कष्ट का निमंत्रण दे कर । अब यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है कि ९ जून १९५२ के बाद के जो भी सब टेनेंट हैं अगर यह कानून बन गया—मैं तो आशा करता हूं कि नहीं बनेगा, सरकार समझदारी से काम लेगी, लेकिन अगर बन गया—तो लाखों व्यक्ति बेघरबार हो जायगे । इस सवाल पर केवल कानूनी दृष्टि से नही बल्कि मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार किये जाने की आवश्यकता है । लाखों लोग जो कि पहले तो राजनीतिक कारणों से बेघरबार हुए, अब स्वतंत्रता और विभाजन के ११ वर्ष व्यतीत होने के बाद इस कानून के फलस्वरूप बेघरबार हो जायेंग । मैं समझता हूं कि उनके प्रति यह बड़ा अन्याय होगा और अगर यह कानून बन

[श्री वाजपेयी]

गया तो यह सदन उनके प्रति अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं करेगा । मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस कानून को रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट से लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में जो भी व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें संशोधन स्वीकार करेगा । बेदखल करने का काम इस कानून के लागू होने के बाद से होना चाहिये और उसमें भी अगर किसी ने सब-टेनेंट रखा है और मकान मालिक को आपत्ति नहीं है या उसने एक साल के भीतर आपत्ति नहीं की है तो उस टेनेंट को सब-टेनेंट रखने का अधिकार होना चाहिए । लेकिन ९ जून १९५२, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है कि यह तिथि किस पंचांग के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है । इसके पीछे तक क्या है और ९ जून पर हम कैसे पहुंच गये । सन् १९५२ तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन ९ जून को क्यों छांटा गया है और किस गणित से हम इस तिथि पर पहुंचे हैं यह मेरे लिए एक रहस्य ही है । मैं आशा करूंगा कि इसके बारे में थोड़ा सा अंधेरा दूर हो और रोशनी आए । इस विधेयक में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The old Act came into force on 9th June, 1952.

Shri Datar: That was the date on which that Act was passed.

Shri Vajpayee: I do not think there is any particular connection between the date on which that Act was passed and the date on which this Act is implemented.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या अभी माननीय सदस्य बहुत कुछ कहना चाहेंगे ?

श्री वाजपेयी : थोड़ा तो जरूर कहूंगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर सोमवार को सही ।

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1958.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1958.".

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि . . . .

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I would request the hon. Member to speak in English.

Shri Vajpayee: I think you should learn Hindi.

Shri Easwara Iyer: We will do that.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I had given notice of a Bill for the inclusion of Hindi language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. That Bill has been rejected on the grounds that I have given notice of a Private Members' Resolution on the same subject. I do not think that this ground is very convincing. I think that a Member should not be debarred from moving a Bill on the same subject on which he has given notice of a resolution. Therefore, I would appeal to the House to accept the Report with this amendment, that I should be allowed to move the Bill.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Sir, may I make a submission on behalf of the Com-

mittee? We considered the question of the Bill seeking to amend the Constitution also. Since the resolution in the name of the hon. Member stands admitted and it is only duplicating the procedure in the House, we thought that the recommendation in regard to the Bill should be withheld. Of course, Sir, I leave it to the House.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Sir, the hon. Member has already tabled a resolution and that resolution has already been admitted. After taking the sense of the House on that resolution, he will be entitled to move the Bill in the next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This report was presented to the House yesterday. If the hon. Member wanted to move an amendment—of ourse, formal amendments we allow to enhance the time by an hour or half an hour, not any substantial amendments—he ought to have given notice of it. This is a substantial amendment on something done by the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee where they have not allowed the Bill for amending the Constitution to be introduced here. If that was desired, a regular amendment should have been sent which could have been considered by this House. Now there is no amendment before me.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I am a new Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about two years now. Again, the reasbn given, as has been just now mentioned by two hon. Members, was that already he has got a resolution pending in the House on the same subject.

Shri Vajpayee: Not pending, Sir; it may or may not come in the ballot.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given notice of it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It will never come up in the ballot: that difficulty is always there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no remedy that I can suggest. If it is not balloted what can I do? The Committee took a decision. If it was desired that an amendment should be made to it, a regular notice ought to have been given. As there is no notice, I can't help the hon. Member. He will try his luck sometime in the next session again.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, may I seek your guidance on a point in regard to this? I am not going into the merits of this case. What I want to know is, what is the position if a Bill and a resolution are tabled? The purpose of a resolution is only to raise a discussion and the acceptance of a resolution even by a majority vote does not amount to passing a legislation, whereas Bills stand on an entirely different footing. I want to know whether in such a case the Committee....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee realised that situation and it had that difference in view. The Committee felt that the opinion of the House will be sensed by that resolution, whether the hon. Member has got any support in the House or not, and after that it could consider whether permission should be given to him to introduce the Bill or not. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1958.".

The Motion was adopted.

14.36 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 15)

Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendergarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.".

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan: I introduce the Bill.

14.36½ hrs.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 8)

Shri Ram Krishan: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan: I introduce the Bill.

14.37 hrs.

MINIMUM WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

Shri Ram Krishan: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act 1948.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.".

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Ram Krishan: I introduce the Bill

14.37½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the preamble and substitution of article 38)

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I introduce the Bill.

14.37¾ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 136, 226, 227, 228 and 329)

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 12th December, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The Motion was adopted.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I introduce the Bill.

14.38 hrs.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Sardar A. S. Saigal on the 28th November, 1958, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1959.".

Out of 3 hours allotted for discussion of this Bill, 9 minutes were taken up on the 28th November, 1958, and 2 hours 51 minutes are now available.

Sardar A. S. Saigal may continue his speech.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order consists of two parts. This Bill involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and under Article 117(3) the hon. Member ought to have obtained the recommendation of the President for consideration of the Bill before it is passed. The second point which I would place before you is with respect to rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 69 says:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.".

In amplification of my point of order, I would invite your kind attention to clause 12 at page 7 of the Bill. Clause 12(1) says:

"For the purpose of deciding claims made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may from time to time appoint one or more Tribunals consisting of—".

So, it contemplates the appointment of tribunals.

Another clause is clause 34 which deals with the election of members of the Board and preparation of electoral rolls which involves expenditure.

Another clause is clause 49 which speaks of the appointment of a Commission and sub-clause (3) of this clause would itself show that expenditure is involved. It says:

"The net expenses arising from the appointment of the Commission including the remuneration of its member, officer and the staff shall be defrayed by the Board".

Sub-clause (4) says:

"Any sum due to the Central Government under the provisions of sub-section (3) shall, if not recovered within a year after a demand has been made, be recoverable, as if it were an arrear of land revenue".

So, this Bill involves expenditure on the part of the Central Government. Of course, the answer might come that regarding some of this expenditure the Board which is contemplated to be appointed must incur a part of the expenditure

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will kindly see clause 75(4).

Shri Easwara Iyer: It says:

> "All the expenses arising from the administration of this Act or incurred under any provision of this Act, including the expenses relating to any Tribunal, Board or Commission, and remuneration of the members of all such Tribunal, Board or Commission and other expenses incidental thereto shall be met from the General Board Fund".

I have seen that clause, but it speaks of expenses to be incurred first by the Government and then of a refund to be made as recovery of land revenue is made. So, my first point of order is, under rule 69, a financial memorandum should have been attached.

My second point is this. It is under article 117. Of course, it might be contended that for the passing of the Bill alone a recommendation is necessary. But I would respectfully say that if passing of the Bill is held up and the recommendation is for consideration of the Bill under clause (3) of the article, then, a subsequent recommendation cannot validate the passing of the Bill unless we go through the Bill all over again. So, my respectful submission is there is no use wasting our time, unless there is a recommendation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member himself is conscious, it is not a money Bill. Clause (3) says:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India..." etc.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I do not say that it is a money Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It comes only under article 117(3) which reads:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill".

Now, it has been held previously that it is permissible for a Member to move a motion for circulation of a Bill which requires the President's recommendation for consideration under article 117(3). It has not been obtained by the Member in charge. Even if a Bill requires the Presidents' recommendation and conceding that it has not been obtained—a motion for circulation can be made.

Shri Easwara Iyer: No motion for circulation is made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a motion for consideration. It is being made now. Therefore, a motion for circulation is permissible. Moreover, as the hon. Member himself has read, under clause 75(4) of this Bill, all expenses are to be met by the General Board Fund and not out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Shri Easwara Iyer: But there is a provision for recovery by the Government as arrears of land revenue. So, that implies expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us read that. But that would be hypothetical just at present.

> "All the expenses arising from the administration of this Act or incurred under any provision of this Act, including the expenses relating to any Tribunal, Board or Commission, and remuneration of the members of all such Tribunal, Board or Commission and other expenses incidental thereto shall be met from the General Board Fund".

"...shall be met from the General Board Fund". That ought to be clear. There ought to be no hitch. Then, as I have said, the motion for circulation is not barred at all, even if we concede the fact that President's recommendation was required. Sardar A. S. Saigal will continue his speech.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): In my speech the other day, I was saying that the tenth Guru punished those *masands* and that their places were then occupied by persons of integrity, honesty and by those who could render services to the community. With the establishment of the Sikh empire by Maharaja Ranjit Singh the power and splendour of these gurdwaras rose and with its fall once again there was a decline in the requisite standard of management of the gurdwaras and its shrines.

The situation worsened with the advent and establishment of British rule in the Punjab. The laws enacted by the foreign rulers made the position of *mahants* or priests virtually as independent as that of persons owning private property. The *mahants* not only could squander the income of the gurdwaras on loose and immoral living, but could also dispose of lands and property attached to the religious places with impunity.

This official connivance and support naturally resulted in increased official influence over these religious places and thus the central Sikh gurdwaras at Amritsar, Taran Taran and Nankana Sahib virtually passed into the hands of the Government authorities. The managers and priests of these important historic gurdwaras began to consider themselves secure against any check from the Sikh *sangats* and began to introduce whatever changes they liked in the performance of the religious worship therein. The worst of it all was that these places being the premier gurdwaras, their example came to be followed everywhere. Nirankari, Namdhari and Singh Sabhas movements tried to bring about necessary reforms but could not achieve substantial results. The situation deteriorated so much during the first two decades of the present century that the entire Sikh community seriously began to find out the real malady and its cure.

I now come to the gurdwara reform movement. Sikh religion is essentially a reformist movement driving at purification and reform of human mind and body. It condemns idolatry, ritualism, ceremonial ostentaions, which were repugnant to the growth and development of rationalism and spiritualism. Most of the Sikh gurus undertook extensive tours and travels throughout India and outside

14.50. hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

to stress the necessity of appreciating notions by practising truth, tolerance and humanitarianism by eschewing formalism, which created divisions and dissensions among the people of different races, regions and religions. The Sikh temples were desired not only as places of mere worship, but were also to be utilised for imparting training of social service, reforms, etc.

The Chief Khalsa Diwan had formed a sub-committee for finding out means and methods of securing reforms in Gurdwaras, but the position of the Diwan was not strong enough to enable it to effect it in the teeth of increasing opposition from *pujaris* and the officials. *The Khalasa, Panth Sewak* and some other newspapers were most active in exposing the deplorable conditions of Gurdwaras all over the country and vigorously advocating reforms in their management. The cases instituted by the Sikh Sangats against the priests in connection with the management of Gurdwara Babe De Bari, Sialkot, Smadh Akali Phula Singh, Gurdwara Guru Hargobind Sahib at Hafizabad,

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

Gurdwara Dewan Khana, Chuna Mandi and some other Gurdwaras at Lahore stirred the entire Sikh community and the Sikhs became impatient and serious for securing necessary reforms in their holy places.

After the terrible tragedy of Jalianwala Bagh at Amritsar in 1919, the whole of India went through an unprecedented crisis; and the political movement in the country assumed a new shape altogether. The Sikhs could also not remain unaffected by this new turn of events and refused to remain contented with any piecemeal reforms in their religious places.

Shri Ajit Singh (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of order. The hon. Member is reading his speech.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I have already got the permission of the Chair. I referred to the hon. Speaker and got his permission.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He is consulting his notes; he is not reading.

Mr. Chairman: It is a religious matter. The hon. Member says he has got the permission of the Chair. Also, in an important measure like the Gurdwaras Bill, I do not think he should speak extempore. It is desirable that he should speak from written notes.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is a controversial matter and so my friend may be permitted to consult his notes liberally. He always looks towards the Chair after every sentence. So long as he sees the Chair, it is all right.

Shri Easwara Iyer: On a point of order. The Statement of Objects and Reasons at the end of the Bill says:

> "The Bill seeks to bring uniformity in the performance of all religious rites in all the Sikh Gurdwaras".

The Bill seems to be regarding the performance of religious rites in any part of India. It offends article 25 of the Constitution. We are only anxious that it may not be declared *ultra vires;* I am not against this Bill. I am only trying to draw the attention of the House to certain provisions in the Constitution. Article 25 says:

> "(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.
>
> (2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—
>
> (a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice ..."

So, legislation with respect to any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice is permitted. But how far legislation with respect to religious rites goes against the fundamental rights is a matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I point out that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is never a part of the Bill itself? It is never recognised as a part of the Bill. Secondly, it does not clash with article 25, because whether you bring the rites to a uniform level or not, the freedom of the individual is still there and they need not follow the uniform rites.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I support my hon. friend,

Shri Bharucha: There is no provision in the Bill actually which in any way interferes with the performance of any religious duty. The Statement of Objects and Reasons only postulates certain things and says that the Bill seeks to bring uniformity. Otherwise, there is nothing, no clause in the Bill itself which offends any article. So, the point of order is not valid.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I withdraw my point of order.

Shri Tyagi: We would always respect the sentiments of the Sikh Members.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The first session of the newly found Sikh League was held in 1919 at Amritsar and it referred to "these sores of long-standing grievances of the Sikh Community" in its main resolution and demanded that the administration of the Golden Temple, which was in the hands of a Government nominee, should at once be placed in the hands of a representative body of the Sikhs.

Meanwhile, the complaints against the conduct and character of the priests and manager of Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar became so numerous, that their position became intolerable. The Sikhs of Basra, Baghdad and Maymyo also sent resolutions to the Government to withdraw their control of Sri Darbar Sahib. The Government, however, in their communique of July 14, 1920, quoted the following reply to a question in the Punjab Council on March 13, 1920:

> "The question of management of the Golden Temple at Amritsar has been under the consideration of Government for sometime. It has been decided to defer the question until the Reforms Scheme has been brought into operation."

The then managers of Sri Darbar Sahib presented a robe of honour to General Dyer and this enraged the Sikh sentiment and they rightly demanded his resignation; but, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar instead of asking the manager to retire, sent police to forbid a meeting of Sikhs within the compound of the temple. The people, however, held a meeting in spite of the police and decided to burn the manager's effigy in case he failed to resign by the 29th of August.

15 hrs.

On 12th October, 1920, the so-called Achhuts, baptised as Sikhs at the annual meeting of Khalsa Brotherhood, were brought in a procession to Golden Temple. After paying homage to Shri Harmandir Sahib, the Party went towards the Akal Takhat. At this, most of the priests fled from their posts and those who remained, refused to accept offerings or offer prayers for the new Amritdhari Sikhs. The Pujaris were called upon to express regret. But, they did not come even when the Sarbrah called them.

The next day, the local Deputy Commissioner convened a meeting of a few representatives of the Sikhs and the priests to discuss the new turn of events in the Golden Temple. The Pujaris did not turn up. The Deputy Commissioner formed a provisional committee of nine Sikhs, all reformists, including the Sarbrah, at its head to manage the Golden Temple until a permanent one was constituted.

A mandate was issued from Sri Akal Takhat summoning a great assembly of the Sikhs to meet on the 15th November, 1920 in front of the Takhat Sahib for the purpose of electing a representative body of the Panth to govern and control the Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras. But before the meeting was held, the Government hastened to appoint a committee of 36 members all reformers for Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras affiliated to it. The Sikhs of all shades of opinion attended the meeting of 15th and 16th November and unanimously resolved to form a Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, con-

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

sisting of 175 members to control all the shrines of the Sikhs whether in Punjab or elsewhere including the 36 so nominated by the Government. All parties were thus satisfied.

The inaugural meeting of the S.G.P.C. came off at Sri Akal Takhat on December, 12, 1920 and elected its first office bearers. A Sub-committee was formed for drafting new constitution or Dastur-ul-Amal of Darbar Sahib. On 24th January, 1921, the S.G.P.C. passed a resolution that the whole Panth should gather in a Diwan at Nankana Sahib on March 4, 5 and 6 and call upon the Mahant to reform himself. But meanwhile the historic Nankana tragedy took place on 19th and 20th February, 1921, in which Sardar Lachman Singh, Sardar Dalip Singh and hundreds of others Sikhs were butchered and burnt alive by people at the instance and behest of the Mahant. This caused a thrill of anger and indignation in the Sikh community.

The responsibilities and functions of the Central Shiromani Committee increased tremendously by this time and it was therefore got duly registered on 30th April 1921. The new office-bearers and the Executive Committee of the S.G.P.C. were elected on 27th August, 1921 and they nominated local Committees for Golden Temple, Amritsar, Taran Taran and Nankana Sahib and affiliated a large number of managing committees of other important Gurdwaras. Meanwhile a Press communique was issued on February 16, 1921, in which Punjab Government announced that a Committee of Enquiry was contemplated to consider the existing management of Sikh Gurdwaras, Shrines, etc.

The Government then, "in order to ensure the overhauling of the position of Sikh Shrines" proposed the adoption of legislation in the form of appointment of Commissioners of the lines of Charity Commissioners in England. On March 14, Mian Fazli Hussain, then Minister for Education, moved a resolution to that effect in the Punjab Council and suggested promulgation of an Ordinance on the subject pending the presentation and passing of the legislation. The Sikh members of the Council were all sceptical about the purpose of the proposed Ordinance, which made no distinction between ordinary charitable trusts and the Sikh Gurdwaras which were desired to be managed by strict Sikh principles.

A big representative convention was called at Sri Akal Takhat on 20th March, 1921, under the auspices of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and a Standing Committee of 12 Sikhs were appointed to discuss the matters relating to Gurdwara legislation with the Government, if invited to do so. This convention also asked for the unconditional release of all Sikhs who had been arrested in connection with the Gurdwara Reforms. But the only reply the Government gave to their demands was to arrest more leaders.

On 8th April, the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill, as passed by the Select Committee, was published for general information. It was a small measure containing only 20 clauses and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for the administration and management of certain Sikh Gurdwaras.

This Bill was a hopeless and disappointing document and even those Sikh members of the Select Committee who did not fully represent Panthic views were not satisfied and appended a minute of dissent thereto. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, met on April 11, to consider the situation created by the publication of the Bill and on the refusal of the Government to release the Sikh prisoners, the Bill was declared as most unsatisfactory and was rejected *in toto*. On 11th May, the S.G.P.C. called upon the Sikh community to resort to passive resistance to maintain its possession of the Gurdwaras that had already come under its

custody and to resort to non-violent non-co-operation if necessary.

On 7th November, a Magistrate accompanied by a police party took away the bunch of 53 keys, belonging to the Golden Temple from its then President. This was followed by the indiscriminate arrests of Sikh leaders and members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the trial of the Sikhs began. Other communities and organisations looked on with satisfaction and blessed the Sikhs for giving a good account of themselves. Congress, Khilafat, Parsi Sabha and many other associations sent resolutions of sympathy and appreciation. Late Lala Lajpat Rai wrote the following about the progress of this great struggle of the Sikhs.

> "The Sikhs have given the most amazing proofs by their behaviour at Nankana Sahib and Amritsar. They have proved themselves worthy descendents of their Gurus and the example they have set of self-sacrifice, calm, courage, devoid of swagger and absolute self-control in the face of provocation, will be hard to meet."

All the oppression and harassment failed to deter the Sikhs from the path of their firm determination to free their sacred places of all external influence. The Government had to yield. The Government released most of the Akali leaders on 17th January, 1922 and handed over the keys to the President of the S.G.P.C. on 19th January. This was the "First decisive battle won by the Sikhs in their present struggle for liberation of the Gurdwaras" as Gandhiji put it when he heard of the news of the Sikhs' success.

While the Government was on the one hand promising support in finally settling the Gurdwaras and Kirpan questions, it was on the other hand contemplating and taking most oppressive measures against the Sikhs and their organisations. The S.G.P.C in the meanwhile had enjoined on all Sikhs, including Council members, not to have anything to do with the proposed Bill.

The Government now again resorted to the policy of repression. On 9th August, 1922, it, at the instance of the local Mahant, arrested some Sikh Sewadars from historic Guru Ka Bagh, for cutting wood from a dry tree for use in the Gurdwara Kitchen. It became more active in the fourth week of August and began to carry out wholesale arrests of Sikhs. Most of the office-bearers and workers of S.G.P.C. were put under arrest for abetting theft of firewood from Guru Ka Bagh. Regular *jathas* of 100 persons began to march towards Guru Ka Bagh for exercising their right of cutting wood from the said Bagh for its use in the Gurdwara kitchen. The police under the command of the notorious Mr. Beaty, began to mercilessly beat and belabour them with *lathis*, until every one of them became wounded and unconscious.

This continued till the middle of September when the Government ultimately withdrew its cavalry and police forces on the road to Gurdwara, Guru Ka Bagh and allowed the Sikh *jathas* to proceed there without molestation. About 1,450 persons were estimated to have received brutal beating during the liberation of the above said Gurdwara and it was declared to be most cowardly and inhuman by all the great national leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

This Bill also did not meet the requirements of reform and was, therefore, rejected *in toto* by the Sikh community. Sikhs wanted a legislation, but such as could fulfil the purpose of reform and in an honourable manner. They accordingly continued their struggle to achieve their long cherished goal and objective.

The Sikh Gurdwara Bill passed in 1922 remained a dead letter throughout. Birdwood negotiations also failed

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

In November, 1924, negotiations were again started between the representatives of the S.G.P.C. and the Government for arriving at some agreed proposals regarding the Gurdwara legislation.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has already taken 51 minutes. I do not want to stop him from going on, but at the same time he must realise that about eight or nine Members more are desirous of speaking on this Bill. I hope he will leave some time for them and finish his speech in as brief a time as possible.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I will take 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Three hours were allotted for the Bill out of which 2 hours and 51 minutes remain today. Out of that 50 minutes the hon. Member has already taken. I will request him to be rather brief so that other Members may also have a chance to speak.

An Hon. Member: His speech may be taken as read.

Shri Tyagi: Are you proceeding from some list, or have we to catch your eye?

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of a list as so many times the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker have told the House. Even if there is a list, everybody shall be allowed to speak who catches my eye.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The enormous..

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: (बाह्य दिल्ली–रश्चिन–अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्पीच टेबल पर रख दें, तो आसानी हो जायगी ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let him proceed.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: The enormous sacrifices made during the previous four years at Taran Taran, Nankana Sahib, Guru Ka Bagh, Bhai Pheru and Jaito had amply proved that no sacrifice was too great a price to effect the desired reforms. Briefly summarising, these sacrifices amounted to 30,000 arrested, 431 martyred, 2,000 wounded, Rs. 15 lacs of fine inflicted including forfeiture of pensions and a number of *jagirs* of retired military men confiscated. Besides, the Sikhs were debarred from entering certain departments but all this had failed to discourage or deter them from the path of truth.

The fresh parleys and negotiations accordingly resulted in the Bill which was introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council on 7th May, 1925 which declared as follows:

> "The present measure is based on the fundamental principles that Sikh Gurdwaras or Shrines are the heritage of the Panth and would be controlled and managed by the Panth through a central representative elected body, effectively supervising the work of all the Committees of management to be constituted under the proposed enactment."

The new Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, was to extend to Punjab only and repealed the earlier Act of 1922. It came into force on the first day of November, 1925.

At the time of the passage of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, an assurance was held out by the Government that no changes or amendments would be effected in the said enactment except with the approval and consent of the Central Board to be constituted under section 43 of the said Act. This Board was given the option of selecting and adopting any name which it may decide upon at a general meeting of the First Board constituted under the provisions of the Act, and it accordingly selected Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar as its name and the same was approved by the Government under section 42(2) of the said Act.

Rules and bylaws were also framed by the SGPC in March, 1937, as required under section 132 of the Sikh Gurdwara Act and the provisions of the Act were now put into full operation.

The amending Act of 1944 received the assent of the Governor on 31st January 1945 and came into force on 6th February 1945. This amending legislation defined an Amritdhari Sikh and a Patit for the first time and laid down that a person shall not be eligible for election as a member of a Board or a Gurdwara committee if such person being a Keshadhari is not an Amritdhari, take alcoholic drinks, cannot read and write Gurmukhi. Such person could not be even nominated or co-opted to the Board or the Committees.

By another amendment in section 5 of the original Act, the Board, i.e., the S.G.P.C. became the Committee of Management for all the notified Gurdwaras situated within the municipal boundaries of Amritsar, Lahore, and Taran Taran and also at Nankana Sahib, Mukatsar, Panja Sahib and Anandpur Sahib. Amendment of section 108 gave larger power to the SGPC to utilise the General Board Fund and the surplus thereof towards the maintenance and support of historical gurdwaras and also on religious, charitable, educational and industrial purposes. The Board was also authorised to prepare schemes for administration and management of the gurdwaras described in section 85 of the Act in consultation with local committees and such schemes were to provide that 10 per cent of the gross income of such gurdwaras be earmarked for promotion and uplift of industries by which the Sikh community shall benefit.

Thus, the sole object of this has been to secure for the Sikh community the effective control of the Sikh gurdwaras and administration.

As has been stated, the gurdwaras are the life and soul of the Sikh community. Sikh religion being preeminently a congregational religion, the main source of its dissemination and inspiration are its holy temples and gurdwaras.

Shri Guru Nanak Devji, the founder of the Sikh religion travelled far and wide preaching the gospel of truth, unity of God and equality of mankind. Wherever he set his foot, he left marks of his personality and teachings, and his devotees founded dharmashalas and gurdwaras in commemoration of his visit to that place. According to historians he went on four Udasis, i.e., missionary tours and visited all important holy places of Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Whatever places he visited for propagating his sacred mission, afterwards became the holy places of pilgrimage for his followers.

Similarly, other Sikh gurus and saints founded a large number of temples and tanks throughout the length and breadth of this great subcontinent for the dissemination and propagation of Guru Nanak's sublime mission. Naturally, therefore, the Sikh gurdwaras, both historic and others, are situated and scattered in almost all parts of India, and are held in great esteem and reverence by the entire Sikh community.

Two of the four Takhat Sahibs, namely Takhat Sri Hazur Sahib Nander and Takhat Sri Patna Sahib, the foremost seats of authority among Sikhs, are situated in Bombay and Bihar respectively. Pepsu, Delhi, Banaras, Agra, Gaya, Puri, Pilibhit, Sasaram, Calcutta, Dhubri, Assam, Burahanpur, in Raigarh, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur etc., in Madhya Pradesh Bir-di Dhari have also a large number of historic and sacred Sikh shrines with considerable landed property and endowments. For lack of uniform legislation, they are managed and governed by different sets of rules and regulations mostly influenced by local customs and usages.

The present Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 extends to Punjab only, and its provisions are not applied to other Sikh shrines outside the present state

[Sardar A. S. Saigal]

of Punjab. United India naturally needs uniform and all-embracing enactments in all spheres of legislation. Most of the surplus notified Sikh Gurdwaras have been left out in the territories now ruled by Pakistan and the statutory Sikh religious body, the S.G.P.C., has suffered a colossal monetary loss. It has been deprived of its landed property worth crores of rupees. Its annual income has immensely gone down on account of the loss of Sri Nankana Sahib Estate etc. Its sphere of religious influence has suffered a definite setback.

The entire Sikh community feels highly perturbed over such a state of affairs. The continuous complaints regarding the mismanagement of Gurdwaras outside Punjab and the reports regarding wastage of their income and property are also causing immense anxiety among the Sikhs. Besides, no uniformity in the performance of Sikh rites and ceremonies can be achieved in all the Sikh Gurdwaras unless they are governed by one statute and by uniform rules and bye-laws. Diversity and differences in the performance of religious rites cannot be a matter of pride for any progressive and puritan community like the Sikhs.

An All India Sikh Gurdwara Act will, therefore, not only create closer contact between the controllers or managers of the different shrines at different places but will also retain the paramountcy of the Panth and the Sangat in the matter of observance of Sikh *Maryada* and ceremonies. It will not only save and secure the valuable properties and endowments of the Sikh Gurdwaras in different parts of India but will also positively secure better administration for the future for all such religious places.

The proposed all-India Bill, roughly speaking, aims at dealing with the following subjects, namely (i) to secure better administration of the Sikh Gurdwaras, which have been duly notified by Government to be so under the provisions of the present Punjab Act of 1925, (ii) to notify new places of worship outside Punjab which are Sikh Gurdwaras and as such are brought under the new legislation, (iii) what property belongs to the Gurdwaras referred to in clause (2) and how that question is to be determined, (iv) how the persons concerned will be adversely affected by the proposed changes in the management of the said Gurdwaras throughout India as a result of the notification, (v) to secure more effective and more efficient supervision and superintendence of the central body over the committees of management of Gurdwaras spread over various territories of the Indian Union, (vi) to remove the defects, deficiencies and difficulties experienced by the Gurdwaras Administration during the practical working of the present Gurdwara legislation over a period of thirty years, and (vii) to safeguard the interests of all concerned.

The spirit which animates the present Bill is likely to be hailed by all lovers of democracy, inasmuch as the Bill is obviously based on sound democratic principles. The first of these principles is that the temples of any religion are the property of the adherents and devotees of that religion, and that the administrations of those temples are not the owners but only the trustees. The second principles underlying the proposed measure is that in a matter of this kind, in which the feelings of the whole community are deeply concerned, the will of the community must in the end prevail. The third, and perhaps, the most important principle of all, is that the accounts of all the revenues of these religious shrines should be regularly kept and properly audited, and the funds be administered and expended only on religious and charitable purposes, to the extent of at least 15 per cent of the income on educational purposes, and at least 25 per cent of the income on industrial purposes, and on such other purposes as are generally

connected with the uplift and welfare of the Sikh community; thus, in all, 40 per cent of the whole income should be earmarked for the purposes that I have indicated.

It is hoped that the new Gurdwaras legislation on an all-India basis will be welcomed and greeted by all shades of public opinion both among the Sikhs and other sympathisers and will meet with the unanimous approval of both the Houses of Parliament.

Some Hon. Members: Very nice speech.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1959.".

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : सभापति महोदय, सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल जी ने इस सिख गुरुद्वारा विधेयक को यहां प्रस्तुत करते समय जो वृहद् भाषण किया है, इसका हम सभी पर खासा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है । सिंहों ने सिख गुरुद्वारों और धर्मशालाओं के बारे में जो त्याग और कुर्बानियां की हैं उन्होंने इसका जो इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया है वह बहुत सुन्दर था और इसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं । वस्तुतः इस इतिहास में मैं खुद इतना पारंगत नहीं था और न ही इन सब बातों को जानकारी मुझे थी । इसको सीखने का मुझे अच्छा मौका मिला है ।

सिख मजहब के प्रति मेरी प्रगाढ़ निष्ठा है और जितना बलिदान सिखों द्वारा किया गया—यदि मैं सिखों का नाम न लूं तो भी उचित है क्योंकि वे लोग भी बाकी लोगों की तरह से भारत के निवासी हैं—उनकी सभी प्रशंसा करते हैं । मगर सिखों में एक खूबी है जिसका मैं जिक्र किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता । वे हर कार्य में अगली कतार में रहते हैं और जब जब देश को उनकी सेवाओं की जरूरत हुई, वे पीछे नहीं रहे और जो भी कदम उन्होंने उठाया उसका देश पर खासा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा और देश के हित के कार्यों में इन लोगों ने बराबर हाथ बटाया ।

गुरु नानक ने जो एक सामंजस्य का सिद्धान्त चलाया और प्रेम, सहिष्णुता तथा मानवता का पाठ पढ़ाया और उपदेश दिया चाहे हिन्दुस्तान को और चाहे दुनिया को, उसके प्रति सब का मस्तक झुकता है । इस मजहब के आदिप्रवर्त्तक ऐसे एक महागुरु थे जिन की शिक्षा या जिन के द्वारा दिये गये उपदेशों की आज भी उतनी ही आवश्यकता है जितनी कि उस समय हो सकती थी । आज भी हमारे देश में चाहे वैमनस्य की भावना हो और चाहे एक दूसरे के प्रति ईर्ष्या रखने की भावना हो, वह ज्यों की त्यों बरकरार है और ऐसी हालत में दसों गुरुओं द्वारा दिये गये उपदेशो पर चलने की आज सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है ।

हम लोगों को एक और भी इससे ज्यादा अच्छा और गहरा सम्बंध स्थापित करने का मौका मिलता है क्योंकि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी जोकि दसवें गुरु थे, उनका जन्म बिहार में हुआ था । पटना में उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा हुई । लेकिन उससे केवल बिहार में ही नहीं जैसा कार्य आज वहां होता है तथा जो प्राचीन काल से होता आया है—मैं उसे अभिमान की बात नहीं मानता हूं—लेकिन यह कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता कि वहां से ही प्रकाश सब को मिलता है । गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी ने पटना में जो बालक्रीड़ा की और आपने सूबे में सभापति महोदय, जो उन्होंने जौहर दिखाये, उससे सभी परिचित हैं और जैसा मैं ने कहा इन सब बातों की

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

तरफ हमारे देशवासियों का मस्तक झुकता है।

जो परिस्थितियां उस समय थीं वे बहुत ही कठोर थीं । उस समय जिस तरह से लोगों को उन्होंने संगठित किया वह प्रशंसनीय है । आज संगठन करना एक तरह से आसान है क्योंकि आज स्थिति अच्छी है । उस वक्त बहुत विकट परिस्थितियां थीं । ऐसे हालात में जिस तरह के राज्य की उन्होंने स्थापना की उससे हम सबको सबक लेना चाहिए । साथ ही साथ गुरुद्वारे उन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये जहां कि गुरुओं ने या तो त्याग और कुर्बानियां कीं या उन जगहों पर स्थापित किये गये हैं जहां पर कि उनका जन्म हुआ था या उन जगहों पर स्थापित किये गये जहां से उन्होंने अपना उपदेश दिया था । इन स्थानों से सभी को ज्योति मिलती है, केवल सिखों को ही नहीं । सिख मजहब ऐसा मजहब है जहां सब लोग इकट्ठे होते हैं और जहां जैसे में ने कहा प्रेम, सहिष्णुता इत्यादि का पाठ पढ़ाया जाता है ।

एक और भी अच्छी चीज सिख मजहब में है । दूसरे मजहबों में चाहे वह हिन्दू मजहब हो चाहे मुस्लिम हो—खास तौर पर हिन्दु मजहब में—तीर्थ स्थानों में बहुत ज्यादा धक्के वगैरह दिये जाते हैं, बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ी रहती है, कोई दिमाग से सोचने की वहां बात नहीं की जाती है । यह सिखों का गुरुद्वारा तो एक सुधार की जगह है । यहां पर वे लोग एकत्र होकर सब विषयों पर सोचते हैं । पुराने जमाने में तो वहां से बड़ी बड़ी लड़ाइयां लड़ी जाती थीं । उस समय युद्ध किसी को सताने के लिए नहीं होता था, बल्कि अपनी प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा करने के लिए होता था, और ऐसा युद्ध होना चाहिए । हमें गुरुद्वारों से यह पाठ मिलता है । हमको चाहिए कि हम ऐसे स्थानों पर साथ साथ बैठकर अच्छी चीजें सीखें और जो हमारी रूढ़ियां हैं उनसे ऊपर उठें । असल में तो हिन्दू धर्म में जो रूढ़ियां पैदा हो गयी थीं उनको निकाल फेंकने के लिए शिष्यों ने बीड़ा उठाया था । वे कोई भेदभाव नहीं करते थे । जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा सिख गुरुद्वारे, धर्मशालायें और उनके तीर्थ स्थान वैसे सभी के हैं । पुराने जमाने में जो दूसरों को सताने के कार्य होते थे उनके खिलाफ सिखों ने आवाज उठाई थी । हमको इससे यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि जो कार्य अच्छे हों उनके बारे में सबको सोचना चाहिए और वैसे कार्य करना चाहियें ।

आज सरदार जी ने यह बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करके हमें यह मौका दिया है कि हम अपने गुरुओं के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करें । और देश के सामने यह मांग रखें कि केवल अमृतसर और आनन्दपुर साहब का ही सवाल नहीं है लेकिन मुल्क में जो अनेक छोटे छोटे गुरुद्वारे हैं उनका भी ठीक प्रकार से संगठन किया जाए । हमारा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तो पंजाब से ६०० मील दूर है और वहां सिख भी बहुत कम हैं फिर भी लोगों ने मिल कर अच्छे गुरुद्वारों की स्थापना की है और आज वहां काफी कीर्तन आदि होता है । कुछ छोटे छोटे स्कूल भी स्थापित हो गये हैं धर्मशालायें बन गई हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि जितने धार्मिक स्थान हैं, चाहे गुरुद्वारे हों या मन्दिर हों या मस्जिद हों, उनकी अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । उनके पैसे से स्कूल खोले जायें और इस बेकारी के जमाने में उनके पैसे से किसी उद्योग धन्धे की स्थापना की जाये ताकि लोग लिखना पढ़ना भी सीख सकें और उनको काम भी मिल सके । हमारे यहां बहुत से मंदिरों की आय गुरुद्वारों की आय से बहुत ज्यादा

है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह आय देश के गरीबों की भलाई के लिये खर्च की जाए तो यह एक अच्छी चीज होगी और इसी नाते मैं स बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

केवल पंजाब में या गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के जन्म स्थान पटना या नन्देड में ही गुरुद्वारे नहीं, आजकल तो कलकत्ता आदि स्थानों में भी गुरुद्वारे बन रहे हैं और आज सिखों की एक ताकत है । वे अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं, उनकी अपने धर्म पर निष्ठा है । सिखों ने देश के लिये बहुत त्याग किय हैं । कांग्रेस में गदर पार्टी आदि के रूप में उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है । हमें उनके कार्यों का अनुकरण करना चाहिये । आजकल पंजाब में भाषा आदि के नाम पर पंतरेबाजी हो रही है । मैं तो मानता हूं कि गुरुमुखी भी हमारी भाषा है । हम लोग तो दूर के हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम गुरुमुखी को अपनी भाषा मानते हैं और समझते हैं कि उसको सीखने में किसी को संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि सिखों को भी ऐसा रवैया नहीं अपनाना चाहिये कि लोग समझें कि वे उनको मजबूर करके अपनी भाषा सिखाना चाहते हैं और उन पर हावी होना चाहते हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि सिखों की भाषा हमारी अपनी भाषा है । हम तो उसमें तनिक भी भेद नहीं मानते । और हमारी जो भाषा है वह भी सिखों की भाषा है उसमें उनको भी तनिक भेद नहीं करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि सब लोगों को और खास कर सिखों को तो गुरु नानक का प्रेम का सिद्धान्त अक्षरशः पालन करना चाहिये ।

हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े गु हुये हैं, जैसे महात्मा बुद्ध हुये हैं, महात्मा गांधी हुये हैं, गु नानक हुये हैं और गु गोविन्द सिंह हुये हैं । इन्होंने हमारे देश को बड़ी देन दी है । सिख गु ओं की देन एक बड़ी अद्भुत देन है और हमको उसे बरकरार रखना चाहिये । हम केवल उन सिद्धान्तों को बरकरार रखने का ही प्रयत्न न करें बल्कि उनकी उन्नति के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयत्न करें । हमें चाहिये कि हम सिख गुरुद्वारों के साथ साथ देश के अन्य धार्मिक स्थानों का भी ठीक प्रबन्ध कराने का प्रयत्न करें । और यह काम केवल धर्म प्रचार के लिये ही न हो, हां धर्म प्रचार हो, लेकिन इन स्थानों के रुपये से देश की जनता की भलाई भी करें ताकि धर्म का असली मकसद सिद्ध हो । नानक जी और दूसरे गुरु लोग देश भर में घूमते थे और सब की भलाई के कार्य करते थे ।

आज सरदार जी जो बिल लाये हैं मैं उससे सहमत हूं । यह पंजाब की गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के सुधार के लिये है । यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो छोटी छोटी जगहों में गु द्वारे स्थापित किये गये हैं उन सब की उन्नति के लिये भी कानून बने और वह कानून लोगों के हाथ में हों । यानी यह न हो कि उसमें केवल पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य ही रहें और सारी देख रेख करें । सरदार जी ने अपनी स्पीच के अन्त में कहा है कि जो लोग दसों गु ओं को मानते हैं और गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब के प्रति जिनकी श्रद्धा है उन में से बालिग लोगों को यह समिति निर्वाचित करने का कार्य देना चाहिये । वे अपने ग्रन के मुताबिक कमेटी बनावें और इस कार्य को आगे चलाव और जो एक एक पैसा आवे वह गुरुद्वारों की उन्नति के लिये और देश की भलाई के काम में लगे । इसलिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I congratulate my hon. friend, Sardar A. S. Saigal, on sponsoring this Bill and bringing forward this motion for circulating it for eliciting public opinion. Indeed, he is not only doing a signal service to the Sikh community but he is furthering the cause of the purification of the administration of religious places.

The Bill is an important measure from three aspects. Firstly, it pro-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.]

poses to meet the long-cherished wish of the Sikh community to have a piece of all-India legislation for the control and proper administration of the Gurdwaras. Secondly, it enables Government to implement the undertaking and promise given at the time of the settlement of the Punjab linguistic problem that they would sympathetically consider legislation of an all-India type for the better administration of the Gurdwaras throughout the country, thirdly, because it proposes to bring in legislation for the uniform administration of all the Gurdwaras throughout the country on democratic lines by having a Board which will be constituted on adult franchise basis and would have complete powers over the expenditure of the funds.

Dealing with the first point that it meets the long-cherished wishes of the Sikh community, I need not go into the historical background. That has been amply described by my hon. friend, Sardar A. S. Saigal. He has taken the House through the immense sacrifices that the Sikh community underwent for the purpose of having control of the Gurdwaras. He has rightly said that the Gurdwaras are public institutions and they should be under the control of the Sikh public. That is the basic principle and there cannot be any difference of opinion on that. He has also said that the management should be always on democratic lines. He has told the House of the great sacrifices that the community underwent in the years past and how in turn they got Act VIII of 1925, which, he rightly said, was not satisfactory. But, all the same, it was accepted because that was the best that could be had under the circumstances.

The history of the sacrifices of the community, as he rightly remarked, is written in golden letters in the annals of Indian history and, at one time, it earned the admiration of all the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malaviya. It was the first non-official fight against the stooges of the alien rulers and the alien rulers themselves which culminated in the complete success whereby the community was able, at least, to get hold of all the religious places of Punjab.

Therefore, I submit that this proposed Bill which intends to have legislation of a uniform type has been the long-cherished wish of the community as a whole. There is complete unanimity on the point from all quarters.

As you are aware, when Indian leadership in its wisdom wanted to solve the Punjab linguistic problem and met the representatives of the Sikh community and evolved the regional formula which gave satisfaction to all the quarters in the State, a request was made to Indian leadership that a legislation is desirable on an all-India basis for the control of the Gurdwaras. And I am happy to say and we are grateful for it that an undertaking was given that such desire of the Sikh community would be sympathetically considered. And, I am glad that today the proposad Bill of Sardar A. S. Saigal has got the sympathy of the Home Ministry and we are on the way to elicit public opinion.

Not only this. There is another fact which needs consideration. As I said, this Bill proposes to have legislation on an all-India basis for the control of all the Gurdwaras and also for bringing in uniformity. We have got an Act in the Punjab and its amendment is also on the legislative anvil in that State. And, yet, the Punjab Act, as you well know, suffers from certain limitations. It has territorial limits; that Act applies only to certain parts of the State; and, secondly, there are limitations on the powers of the Board.

This Bill meets both the points. It extends to the whole country and is entirely on democratic lines. As the

provisions of the Bill lay down, this Bill postulates having a Board which would be elected on the basis of adult franchise by all Sikhs above the age of 25 who have certain qualifications; and the Board will have entire control of the Gurdwaras and the religious institutions. This principle of having a Board on democratic lines is just in consonance with the Sikh principles.

As you know very well, the Sikhs believe in complete democracy and among the Sikhs the *Sangat* or the congregation has got greater importance than even the Guru himself. There are several instances in Sikhism where the *Sangat* or the congregation had been given greater importance and its word was given more value than even the word of the Guru. Guru Govind himself, the tenth Guru, when he baptised—when he created the Khalsa—and gave *amrit* of baptism to 5 beloveds, then he had himself baptism from those 5 men in order to give importance to those five.

Later when he was in the fort of Anandpur, when he was besieged and he refused to go out, he was commanded by the *Sangat* to come out. He could not disobey and he came out. There are several other instances also. At one time even Maharaja Ranjit Singh was brought by the *Sangat* before it for a certain moral omission and was ordered to be flogged. And the *Sangat* brought him before them; he was tied down to a tree and was going to be flogged when the *Sangat* again forgave him and he apologised.

I am submitting all this to the House to show that the *Sangat* among the Sikhs is of greater importance than any individual, however great he might be, and even more important than the Guru himself. I submit that this Bill which has been brought forward by Sardar A. S. Saigal is just in accordance with the basic principles of the Sikhs that the Board is purely democratic, elected on the basis of adult franchise having complete control of the Gurdwaras and having a free hand in the administration.

So, my respectful submission to the House is that not only is there complete unanimity of the Sikh community for the principle behind the Bill; but I am glad to say that there is consensus of opinion throughout the country in support of the Bill. I am glad that my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, has given support to this Bill in this House and I need only draw the attention of the House to an article that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* just a few days back.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

While discussing the changes in the Bill being brought for amending Act VIII of 1925—the Gurdwaras Act of 1925—of Punjab, the *Hindustan Times* gave this opinion. Referring to the amendments that are at present before the Punjab Assembly, it says:

"The proposed mersure for unified control of Gurdwaras both in the Punjab and of areas formerly of PEPSU is aimed at nothing more than administrative convenience. Meanwhile, there is a Private Member's Bill—(and it refers to Sardar A. S. Saigal's Bill)—awaiting Parliament's attention which is of wider scope. Gurdwaras are not confined to Punjab; they are scattered all over the country and among the 4 major ones called the Takhats, Amritsar, Anandpur, Patna and Nanded in Hyderabad, 2 are far away from Punjab. Why should not all the Sikh shrines be treated in the same way and a central law enacted to ensure that their funds are not exploited for political, party and other undesirable purposes and that they are managed not by persons interested in establishing political hege-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.]

> mony but for advancing the religious, social and educational needs of the community in such areas."

Therefore, from this leaderate, in the *Hindustan Times*, it will be seen that there is complete unanimity that there should be legislation of all-India type for the purpose proper and better administration of the gurdwaras. Now, my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was correct. I need not go into a theological discussion but I might remind the House of one thing. When Guru Nanak went into meditation for three days inside water and when he came out the first word that he uttered was: "न को हिन्दू न को मुसलमान" The basic tenets of Sikhism are the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. He did not say that there was no Hinduism or Islam. There is no Hindu or Musalman; all are one. *Seva and Smaran*—that is—prayer and service are the basic tenets and Sikhism is based on them. I need not go into that discussion. By bringing in a legislation of this kind, we will be only having a sort of a common thing where everybody will be welcome. All Members of the House know that the gurdwara is open to everybody, whatever religion that individual might belong to. It is not reserved for any particular person or community.

This Bill proposes to repeal Punjab Gurdwara Act which only applies to the area which was previously East Punjab before Partition. It does not apply even to the PEPSU areas which have been merged with the present Punjab. We have got some amendments in Punjab proposing the enlargement of the present Act and apply it to PEPSU areas also which have been merged in Punjab. But this Bill is wider in its scope inasmuch as it would not only apply to Punjab as a whole but it will also apply to the entire country. This Bill also proposes to repeal that Act. Otherwise, the question arises: what about the Punjab Act? My submission is that the Bill is correct in its provision that the Punjab Act should be repealed. There are reasons for it. The first reason is that the Punjab Act is limited in its territorial jurisdiction. Secondly, the Punjab Act is limited in the powers it gives to the board in the matter of expenditure. This Bill meets the situation by eliminating the board. There have been amendments which have been proposed for the Punjab Act by the advisory committee of the Punjab which comprises all the Sikh M.L.A.s and M.L.C.s whereby PEPSU would be delimited in constituencies and members would be elected. Certain amendments of a controversial nature have probably been proposed in the Regional Committee. I speak from the information that the Press has given. I have got no first-hand information. I did try my best to get them from the Speaker and the Secretary of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha to see what amendments had been made. But unfortunately the proceedings of the Regional Committee are said to be very secret and so I was not given that information. Why should the proceedings of the Regional Committee be secret? Why should it be given the status of a Select Committee, when it is discussing such an important subject as the Gurdwara Act? That is why, Sir, people are losing confidence in the Regional Committees. Because its proceedings are kept a secret, people feel that the Regional Formula is not being properly implemented in the way it ought to be done. People are not aware of it. If the proceedings are open to the public and to the Press, people will be inspired with confidence. I personally feel that the Regional Formula is much better than the *Punjabi Suba* which some people desired.

So, my respectful submission is—this was only a digression—that I could not get the recommendations of the Regional Committee. The recommendations as they appeared in the

Press are: 13 members nominated by the State Government from PEPSU in Interim Board, 12 members nominated by the S.G.P.C. sitting there from PEPSU and these 25 members to nominate another 34 members. This will be not only unjust, not only undemocratic but un-Sikh-like. It would not be just. For that reason, Sir, I welcome this Bill, because it is democratic in its principles, it is democratic in its application and it would repeal the reactionary provision made in the Punjab Act to which I have referred.

Now, there is another reason also why I support this Bill. That reason is, it takes away the sort of provincialism. Of course, I am a Punjabi, but, all the same, it enlarges the vision, it bests the control in a body which would be formed on an all-India basis and it will take us from a sphere which was very small so far.

But, as I submitted, the Bill is not perfect. It needs drastic changes, which can be done by eliciting public opinion. It has got very many defects and omissions, though inadvertent, but I think they would all be corrected when we have got the public opinion on it. I would submit, now that we are having a legislation of the kind which pertains to a sort of religious board of which the function is only to have better control on gurdwaras, we must think if we are going to allow such boards to be forums of political controversy. We must calmly consider this point. I submit that all efforts should be made to have a legislation of the kind where a board of the type as is contemplated and proposed in this Bill should be a purely religious body devoting its attention to reform of gurdwaras, better administration and proper expenditure of funds, and one which will think of the community as a whole.

Sir, we have seen the picture lately of the S.G.P.C. in Punjab, because of the politicians being there, becoming a forum of fight between those who hold different political ideologies. They want to show their strength in a religious body. That is not only a dangerous thing, but it is detrimental to the interests of the Sikhs as a whole as well as the country.

I would suggest to Sardar A. S Saigal that after eliciting public opinion he should make it a condition that no politician, no Minister, no Member of the Parliament or any State Assembly, no member holding an elected post should become a member of the S.G.P.C. It is purely a religious body. Sir, that will exclude most of the controversies from which Punjab is suffering now. I have seen how politicians, Ministers and M.L.A.'s manoeuvre and adopt methods for furthering their own ends and political ideologies. A body like the S.G.P.C. is not a political arena where the politicians could fight among themselves. It is an organization of the Sikhs who devote their attention, their entire and unstinted attention, to religious reformation. I would seriously ask my friend to consider this aspect, namely, that there should be at least a condition incorporated in this Bill to the effect that no politician or no person who aspires to an elected office should be a member of the S.G.P.C., and that the person's attention should be totally devoted to the organization.

16 hrs.

There are other things also to which I should like to refer, but I do not want to take up more time and stand in the way of others participating in the debate. As a matter of fact, in respect of the administration of gurdwaras also, the Bill does not go far enough. There are similar other points also. But the Bill is going out for eliciting public opinion, and I am sure that it will have unanimous support among the Sikhs of India as a whole. That support is obvious from the fact that when my hon. friend Sardar A. S. Saigal visited the different towns of Punjab in connection

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi.]

with this very Bill, he had a right royal welcome and was garlanded wherever he went. Though he comes from outside Punjab,—and the Sikhs are concentrated in Punjab—yet, the welcome that he had is itself conclusive proof of the abundant support that he has got, the blessings that he has got and the unanimity which is behind the Bill sponsored by him.

I support the Bill.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश (शिवपुरी): सभापति महोदय, सदन के समक्ष समस्त भारतवर्ष में फैले हुए गुरुद्वारों को संगठित करने के लिए और सिख जाति और सिख मजहब को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए जो यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं इसका हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं। "सिख" शब्द का प्रयोग मुझे करना पड़ेगा किन्तु मैं सिखों को हिन्दुओं से पृथक नहीं मानता। हिन्दु और सिख दो नहीं हैं एक ही हैं। विशाल हिन्दु जाति के अन्तर्गत सिख भी आ जाते हैं जैसे कि और दूसरे आते हैं। अस्तु मैं एक तो इस बिल में बैठी हुई इस भावना का स्वागत करता हूं कि जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक हिन्दु को गुरुद्वारों में अपने मत का प्रयोग करने का और उसको सुसंगठित और सुचारु रूप से चलाने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा। इस समय जो सब से बड़ा दोष देश में व्याप्त है वह यह है कि प्रत्येक सम्प्रदाय अलग बन गया है और पृथक रूप में अपने आप को संगठित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीयता पर एक भयानक छाया पड़ रही है। इस बिल से वह दोष दूर हो जायेगा और हम एक साथ बैठ कर यह सोच और समझ सकेंगे कि हम में कोई पृथकता नहीं है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी निर्विवाद है कि इसे हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए, भारतवर्ष के संरक्षण के लिए इस सिख जाति का निर्माण हुआ है। गुरु नानक साहब ने आध्यात्मिक दृष्टि से हिन्दुओं को जगाया और काम-क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, मद, मत्सर आदि से ऊपर उठने की चेतना पैदा की। किन्तु इस हिन्दू जाति को जीवित और जाग्रत करने का श्रेय गुरु गोविन्द सिंह को प्राप्त है जिनके द्वारा अनुप्राणित होने के कारण ही सिख भारतवर्ष में सजीविता के साथ जीवित हैं। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के ये शब्द आज भी हमारे कानों में गूंजते हैं :

अखिल हिन्द में खालसा पन्त राजे,
जगे धर्म हिन्दू सकल भंड भाजे।
न दीखे कहूं दुष्ट तुर्कन निशानी,
चले सब जगत में धर्म की कहानी॥

मैं समझता हूं कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो स्थिति निर्माण हो रही है उसके कारण हमारे पड़ोसी हमारी सज्जनता, हमारी उदारता, और हमारी नैतिकता का दुरुपयोग करते हुए हमारे नाश के लिए तैयार चढ़ाये हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में गुरुद्वारों को और उनके द्वारा सिख जाति को संगठित करने की अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है।

एक बात देश में जो भयानक दिखाई पड़ती है वह यह है कि लोग आज धर्म के लिए धार्मिक लोगों द्वारा दिये गये पैसे का उपयोग राजनीति में करने लगे हैं। और इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि लोगों के हृदयों में से धार्मिक भावना के प्रति अनादर और अश्रद्धा उत्पन्न हो रही है। प्रकारान्तर से धार्मिक लोग ही धर्म के नाश का कारण बन रहे हैं। अस्तु यदि गुरुद्वारों का ठीक प्रकार से संगठन हो जाये और जैसा इस बिल में प्रकट किया गया है उस सम्पत्ति का ठीक प्रकार से उद्धार होता है, उसकी ठीक प्रकार से देख रेख होती है, और उसका उपयोग धार्मिक कार्यों के लिये ही होता है, तो फिर इस प्रकार के संघर्ष और इस प्रकार के दोष और जो विषाक्त वायुमंडल का देश में निर्माण हो

रहा है यह बन्द हो जायेगा। इस दृष्टि से भी मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

इसी के साथ साथ समूचे भारत वर्ष में जो गुरुद्वारे हैं लोगों को उनके सम्पर्क में आने का अवसर मिलेगा और सिख जो यह समझते हैं कि हम पंजाब के हैं और पंजाब हमारा है उन में भी यह भावना पैदा होगी कि सारा देश उनका है और वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हैं और वह हिन्दुओं से कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर देश का निर्माण करें। इस में किसी हिन्दू को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती। इसी भावना का प्रचार और प्रसार हम करते रहे हैं और वह भावना इस बिल से पूरी होगी, इस दृष्टि से भी मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और साथ ही अपने मित्र श्री सहगल जी को यह बिल लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूं और समझता हूं कि जिस भावना से उन्होंने इस बिल को रखा है उसका इस कानून द्वारा प्रचार होगा और आज जो पंजाब में वायुमंडल पैदा हो रहा है अगर उसको भी इस बिल के द्वारा दफना दिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसके साथ अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब को सुसंगठित और सुव्यवस्थित रखने की भावना से जो सहगल साहब ने यह बिल रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I do not know what right I have to thrust myself to speak on such a Bill as this, all the more so as I happen to come from a State which does not, to my knowledge, so far have an institution of the kind which the hon. Member has referred to. But I must congratulate Sardar Saigal for having taken such enormous pains, which is obvious from the Bill, in drafting such a comprehensive measure. My task has been lessened because he was kind enough to give me an indication of the lines on which he was speaking. I am not worried about that question, nor do I want to trek on holy grounds; but, I would like the House to go into some of the provisions of this Bill.

As I submitted earlier, I am not competent to express any opinion on the religious aspect of it, although for sometime now I have been trying to understand the growth of Sikhism in India. As we all know, there are religious institutions amongst the Hindus, the Muslims, Christians, etc., and we want to keep them beyond the reach of corruption. I agree that it must be so, but unfortunately, in the present context, what we find is that in the management of most of these institutions, there are many undesirable persons and many acts which we would not like to see in such institutions. I myself have had experience of some instances of gross mismanagement in religious institutions, which have been put down by legislation.

There is another aspect of it. Some of these religious institutions—I am not confining myself to gurdwaras—have tons of money at their disposal, which they do not invest in any profitable endeavour. So, all these aspects have to be gone into. I am very glad that as he was concluding his speech, Sardar Saigal suggested that a portion—if I heard him correctly, it was 40 per cent—should be compulsorily invested in industries for the betterment of the people belonging to that particular religion. I would certainly desire that other religious institutions also follow this. Because, I find that they have money and most of these religious institutions—when I say this, I do not mean any particular religious institution—are selling moksha to the rich especially and in doing so, they get enormous amounts which are either squandered or kept idle without any advantage either to the nation or to the people for whom they function as religious institutions.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Moksha is obtained.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Bought sometimes at a heavy price. The richer you are, the higher the price you pay for moksha.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Therefore, I would welcome such a provision. But, I am inclined to think that in the present context, it may not be necessary to have a legislation for one religion, a different set of laws for another religion and a third set for a third. We should think whether it is not possible, especially when we say that ours is a secular State, to have a common law for all the religious institutions whether it be for Hindus, for Sikhs or for Muslims. To each such community, a religious institution is as dear as the religious institution of another is to that. Therefore, we must try to find out whether it is not time now to have a common set of rules and laws which will ensure that the funds at the disposal of that religious institution are used in the best possible manner. We have the Religious Endowments Act. Certainly, the passing of a legislation of this nature, being a special law, will create a position that the general law need not be followed. It will create some complication unless we try and evolve a comprehensive set of rules and laws to guide all the religious institutions in their activities. May be that we may require some particular change or a particular set of rules for the religious institutions of a particular community. But, as far as I understand, as far as I can think, it should not be impossible for this House to consider and evolve a set of rules which should, in common, be applied to all the institutions.

Coming to the Bill, I find that the Bill creates certain difficulties. I was hearing the hon. Mover with great attention. But, as he was trying to speak from a much wider plane than from the provisions of this Bill, probably, he did not have the time to explain the various provisions. As I submitted earlier, my anxiety is more about the provisions, because, I am sure, in other matters, my Sikh brothers will take care of the provisions in so far as their application to the religion is concerned. My difficulty is this. I do not have the time to go through all the provisions. I shall just read clauses 33 and 35. In clause 33, the hon. Mover seeks to lay down the qualifications of members of the Board. What do we find? It says:

> "A person shall be disqualified for being elected or co-opted to and for being a member of the Board if such person—
>
> (a) has not attained the age of 35 years;"

I just do not know; I leave it to the judgment of my brothers of that community—

> "(b) being a Keshadhari Sikh is not an Amritdhari;"

That also I leave to them.

> "(c) is a Patit;"

As far as I understand, Patit is only a person who has trimmed his hair just like our friend Dr. Anup Singh of the other House.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): I may say for the information of my hon. friend that a Patit is only a person who has taken the Amrit and after taking Amrit, shaved his hair. Then, he becomes a Patit. There are Sikhs who are not Keshadhari Sikhs, such are called Sahajdharis.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not know I was relying on the definition of the word as is seen in the Bill. Here, the definition is:

> "patit" means a person who being a Keshadhari Sikh trims or shaves his beard or *Keshas* or who after taking *amrit*....

Sardar Iqbal Singh: After taking *Amrit*.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is precisely the reason why I submitted that it would be better that you gentlemen discuss between yourselves and find

out, because it is not "and". Here, it is said:

> "....or shaves his bear or keshas or who after taking *amrit* commits any one or more of the four *Kurahits.*"

It is certainly not a matter on which I am entitled to comment, but so far as clause 33 is concerned, I find that it is absolutely impossible to insist upon such qualifications by any stretch of the imagination, because if the person takes alcoholic drinks, how is it possible for any electorate that is formed, or any member of it, to qualify in such a way, that taking a casual drink once in a way should be made to disqualify. It is a question of practical difficulty. It is not the case that everybody who takes a drink takes it in public. What is the evidence if he takes it in private, and how will it disqualify him? Significantly enough I find there is an omission here. I do not know whether it is inadvertent or there is some special reason for it. I find smoking is left out in this clause. In clause 35 it is clearly stated:

> "Provided that no person shall be registered as an elector who—
>
> (a) cannot read or write Gurmukhi;...."

In the present context I wonder whether even that can be insisted upon, because Punjab cannot claim to have 100 per cent literacy.

Shri Ranga: They can have Gurmukhi.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I said literacy. An illiterate can be as much of a believer as any other person. That is my difficulty.

Then in 1(e) of clause 35 you find that smoking is included, and rightly so. In the electorate, a man who is qualified to vote cannot smoke, but a member whose qualifications have been described is not prohibited from smoking. I just cannot understand this laughter.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): That is right, we agree with you.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There are other difficulties, so that I would request my friends to sit with our colleagues here who know....

Sardar A. S. Saigal: This is being sent for eliciting public opinion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I see that also, but in doing so it will be well that these omissions are rectified, because I do not think that this is a wilful omission. This seems to be a casual omission.

About the other points I do not want to take more time, because I am anxious we should hear our Sikh friends. Therefore, I submit that some rule should be provided whereby not merely in this Gurdwaras Bill, but in laws which regulate the functioning of religious institutions there must be a very rigorous provision to punish offenders; also there must be a provision whereby the savings made from such institutions can be pooled together for the betterment of not merely the community to which the institution belongs, but to the whole nation.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Ajit Singh *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I am coming. He need not be impatient. There are other Members also who want to speak. It is a Bill before the House.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I am speaking because some of the hon. Members requested that I should also participate in this debate.

At the outset, let me confess that I am not an atheist like my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar. I am agnostic. As an agnostic I welcome this measure from a different angle, and I welcome particularly the move that

[Shri Khadilkar]

my hon. friend Sardar A. S. Saigal has made. Now, what is the purpose of this Bill? The primary purpose is to broaden the vision of the Sikh community and make them conscious that they do not belong to that small area known as the Punjab. Gurdwaras are all over India. Let the Sikh community realise that they are not confined to a particular area or a particular region, but they are there in the whole of India. The Gurdwaras are rooted in every part of this country, and wherever their place of worship known as Gurdwara is there, the management of such Gurdwara should be made in such a way that politics from outside is not imported into the management. This is very important.

From the constitutional viewpoint, we have got to take this measure very seriously. Though this is a piecemeal measure, as suggested by my hon. friend, because we shall have to look at the religious endowments all over the country, yet, let us make a beginning somewhere. We call ourselves a secular State. By secularism, we do not mean that ours is a non-religious State. Let us understand that perfectly clearly. At the same time, in a secular State, an attempt must be made by legislation to 'depoliticalise' all the religious institutions. That is a primary necessity for the healthy growth of a secular democratic life.

I congratulate my hon. friend for this reason that the object behind the Bill is consistent with the object as laid down in the Constitution. If we are to live up to that objective, then not only in regard to the Gurdwaras of the Sikh community, but in regard to the churches, or the big temples or the Jain Mandirs or other Mandirs where black money is made into white by a person by handing over some portion of it so that he can have all the prestige of being religious and the other social advantages that he could get, this state of affairs must be looked into.

Though there is an attempt to make a small beginning by this measure before the House, yet we must remember that this move comes from the most militant community in the country; whatever opinions they may hold, I respect them, because they are not anaemic; they do not have opinions just for the sake of opinions; they have a back-bone, and they are very firm. Such a community comes forward and says, look here, we are prepared to regularise our religious institutions, consistent with our Constitution, and 'depoliticalise' them. All the troubles in this country will at least be partly lessened if only the churches, the big temple estates as well as the Gurdwaras are rid of politics. As one of the previous speakers from the Sikh community has said, the persons in charge of the management of these Gurdwaras, leaving aside the other religious qualifications, real or pseudo, which they are supposed to have, should have nothing to do with politics. He said that no one who had active interest in politics should be elected for any office in such religious institutions or endowments or their managements. This was one thing that I also wanted to bring to the notice of the House, and I congratulate the hon. Mover for having brought this to the notice of the House, by introducing this Bill.

There is another thing which is equally important. The time has come in this country to ask whether we are going to divide always on the basis of religion, when religion has to be looked upon as a personal matter. Whether it be Sikhism, whether it be the Muslim religion, or Christianity or Hinduism, all these religions are roads leading to Heaven. Instead of there being a division, let religion remain as a personal matter. Let the course of legislation in this country be such that ultimately every individual will look upon religion as a personal matter. That means secularising the religious approach to the extent that it is necessary to keep

politics outside. That is absolutely essential not only for the sake of democracy, as I said earlier, but for the sake of the unity of this country.

Today, what do we find? Every religion and its temple of worship become really the centres where seeds of disunity are sown. This is my experience. I do not think any churches or any other religious institutions can be allowed to have international approaches, connections or links. It is very dangerous for the unity of the country, for the freedom of our country, to allow things to go on in a silent manner in the name of religion, to allow them to function in a way contrary to the interests of the country. I have no objection even if they go to Church, instead of once, every Sunday, every day. I do not object to any person belonging to any religion observing his religious rights according to his understanding of religion. But one thing must be made very clear, that is, they should depoliticalise religion.

Therefore, while circulating this measure for eliciting public opinion and when it comes back after circulation, let the Sikh community be the pioneer in this, that they are ready to depoliticalise the Sikh religion and have that broad vision that 'we belong to India; though we reside in Punjab in large numbers, we do not consider Punjab to be the motherland of the Sikh religion; the whole of India is the motherland of the Sikh religion'. That concept must be brought out at every moment and at every step. If I have understood my hon. friend correctly, this is a right approach in this Bill.

One word more before I conclude. As my hon. friend has said, today we are really in the midst of some trouble because we are thinking of developing this country. We are really sorry for our backwardness. Round about us there are countries which are advancing rapidly and looking to their speed, we are ashamed. We are short of finance. Why not every religious community come forward and say 'let us curtail or ration a little whatever *bhogas* we offer to the Gods in the temples, churches and other religious places and let us spare the funds at our command for the benefit of the development of the country.' I know of temples where they have funds running into crores which are locked up blindly, due to ignorance. I have not come across people who are so ignorant. If religion means good life, this sort of religious concept I say is 'far away from good life'. If those people who manage these funds are removed and all these funds are made available for the benefit of the development of the country, I think they will not only be serving the people but also meeting the requirements and emergent needs of our country at the present hour. They will serve their own community and inspire others belonging to other sects and religions.

We call ourselves Hindus. We are so divided. What is Hinduism. Nothing. I myself may be a Brahmin or an untouchable or somebody like that. Hinduism is nothing. It is absolutely a vague term, just like a mist. There is nothing tangible like 'here is a Hindu'. What is it? Nothing. In such a country, it is absolutely necessary for every individual belonging to every sect or religion to come forward and say, 'The time has come when we should leave aside these religious considerations of belonging to this particular line of thinking or that, but we must help to implement the main principles laid down by the Constitution and help the process of democracy for the removal of backwardness and attainment of a richer life'.

I again congratulate the Sikh community on this measure. Let this measure with all the amendments that are necessary, be passed and let the Sikh community take the lead in this reformation. Then I think they will be doing pioneering work, as the Founder of the religion did at a critical period

[Shri Khadilkar]

in Indian history; Sikhism did a pioneering work by raising a bulwark of a new faith when faith was shattered by the onslaught from the other side. With these words, I support the Motion.

श्री अजित सिंह : साहिबे सदन, सब से पहले मैं सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल को मुबारिकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत करने के बाद इस बिल को तैयार किया है और यहां रखा है ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूं कि हमारे सिख लीडरों के साथ हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने जो मुआयदे सन् १९५६ में किये थे, उनको पूरा करने का वक्त आ गया है और उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये । जनाब वाला, इस बिल को लाने का मकसद यही है कि जितने गुरुद्वारे हैं हिन्दुस्तान के उन सब को यूनीफारमिटी में लाया जाये । उनके फंड्स को और उनके ट्रडीशन्स को बराबर देखा जाये और एक इलेक्टेड बाडी हो जो उन पर पूरा कंट्रोल रखे । यह मूव सिर्फ आज ही नहीं चला है यह मूव सन् १९२० से चल रहा है और सन् १९२५ में सिख गुरुद्वारा एक्ट बना । उस वक्त यह एक्ट सिर्फ पंजाब पर ही लागू था । सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर इसका कोई असर नहीं था । अब सहगल साहब ने जो यह मूव चलाया है यह काबिले तारीफ है । इसी तरह का एक मूवमेंट चौदहवीं सदी में चला था जिसको विलियम आफ ओकम, जोहन आव पैरिस, मारसिलियो आव पडुआ और गिरसन ने चलाया था । इस मूवमेंट का भी यही मतलब था कि चर्चों में जो महन्त हैं उनको निकाल बाहर किया जाये जिस से कि वे अपने तौर पर कोई काम न कर पायें, चर्चों का इन्तिजाम इलेक्टेड बाडी करे, और ज्यादा से ज्यादा एरिया उस बाडी में रिप्रेजेंटेड हो । इसी भावना से सिखों ने भी सन् १९२० में जद्दोजहद की थी और गुरद्वारों से महन्तों को निकाला था । आपको मालूम होगा कि उस वक्त ननकाना साहब का महन्त नरेन न सिर्फ गुरुद्वारे में रंडियां नचाता था बल्कि हुक्का भी वहां रखता था और भी बहुत से गलत काम करता था । जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त ने बतलाया उसको निकालने की कोशिश में सरदार लक्ष्मण सिंह और दिलीप सिंह को बड़े दरख्तों से बांधा गया, उनके हाथों में कीलें ठोकी गयीं और उनको मिट्टी का तेल डालकर जला दिया गया । इतना जुल्म और तशद्दद हुआ इस कौम पर । लेकिन हमने अपने गुरुद्वारों को आजाद कराने के लिए लड़ाई जारी रखी, और उसके साथ हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी शामिल थे, महात्मा गांधी और देश के दूसरे नेताओं जैसे पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने भी उस में हिस्सा लिया । इन लोगों के हिस्सा लेने से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिलों में एक आजादी की लहर पैदा हुई और फिर सब ने मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद किया और हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराने में सिख गुरुद्वारों को इस लहर का भी बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है ।

जैसा कि अभी हमारे भाई ने कहा, हिन्दुस्तान एक सिक्युलर स्टेट है । हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन कहता है कि हर रिलीजन अपने ट्रेडीशन्स के मुताबिक रह सकता है । लेकिन पोलिटिक्स एक दूसरी चीज है । इन दोनों चीजों को अलग अलग रख कर हमको चलना चाहिए ।

अभी कुछ बातें सहगल साहब ने अपने बिल में पेश की हैं । मैं उनके मुताल्लिक कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने आर्टिकिल ३३ में कहा है कि जो मेम्बरी के लिए उम्मीदवार हो उसकी उम्र ३५ साल हो । मुझे इस पर एतराज है । और वह एतराज इसलिये है कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में ३५ साल की उम्र सिर्फ प्रेसीडेंट के लिए रखी गयी है, पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के लिए २५ साल की ही उम्र रखी गयी है । मैं समझता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट से बढ़कर और कोई बाडी नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी गुरुद्वारा

प्रबन्धक कमेटी के लिए भी वह २५ साल की उम्र मंजूर करें।

उसके बाद उन्होंने वोटर की उम्र २५ साल रखी है। यह उम्र भी मुझे बहुत ज्यादा मालूम देती है। अगर यह उम्र रखी गयी तो बहुत से नौजवान इसके बाहर रह जायेंगे। वह नौजवान जिनके अन्दर मजहब का बड़ा जज्बा है, जिन्होंने मजहब की किताबें पढ़ी हैं और किताबें लिखी हैं वोट नहीं दे सकेंगे मैं समझता हूं कि उनको वोट का हक होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वोटर की उम्र १८ से २१ के बीच में रखी जाये।

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है, वही सिख मेम्बर बन सकेगा जो जपजी साहब जानता हो। वैसे जपजी साहब को पढ़ना आसान है। उसमें २० या २२ पौड़ियां हैं जिनको कोई भी याद कर सकता है मगर देहातों में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हालांकि वे शहर वालों से ज्यादा अच्छे सिख हैं। वे लोग ज्यादा तर खेतीबाड़ी और दूसरे काम धंधों में लगे रहते हैं और उन से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि वे जपजी साहब को जबानी याद कर पायें। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस शर्त को भी कमजोर किया जाये।

आगे चल कर उन्होंने सहजधारी की डेफीनीशन दी है। हमें खुशी है कि सहजधारी सिख हम से ज्यादा गुरुओं के उसूलों को मानते हैं और गुरुद्वारों में ज्यादा जाते हैं। लेकिन सहजधारियों का मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह खास-तौर पर पोलीटिकल परपज के लिए गुरुद्वारों के इन्तिजाम में घुस जायें और अपने पोलीटिकल परपज को आगे बढ़ायें। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सहजधारी की डैफीनीशन सिख धर्म के अनुकूल हो। सिखों ने जो उनकी डेफीनीशन की है वह इस बिल में लायी जानी चाहिए।

एक बात आखिर में मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ूनाइटेड पंजाब में यह कनवेंशन था कि सिख मेम्बर ही इस काम में पारटिसिपेट कर सकते हैं। वही इस तरह के बिल को बनाने में हिस्सा लें। मैं इस हाउस के कामपिटेंस को चैलेंज नहीं करता। सब को हक है बोलने का। लेकिन इसका यह नतीजा होगा कि बाहर जो कम्युनल फोर्सेज हैं वे यह कहेंगी कि हिन्दुओं की मैजारिटी ने मिल कर यह बिल पास कर दिया। तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस हाउस की कोई अहमियत घटती नहीं अगर गैर सिख मेम्बर इस में हिस्सा न लें। सिख मेम्बरों को ही इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा हिस्सा लेने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Khadilkar: We are not sitting here under the Constitution as Hindus. It is a wrong statement.

श्री अजित सिंह : मैं किसी के राइट को चैलेंज नहीं करता। मैंने तो यह सजेशन दिया है क्योंकि पंजाब में ऐसी फोर्सेज हैं जो यह ऐतराज कर सकती हैं कि हिन्दुओं ने मिलकर यह बिल पास कर दिया है।

आगे चल कर मैं मोहतरिम सरदार अजित सिंह सरहदी की स्पीच के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वह कहते हैं कि हम डिमाक्रटिक तरीके से इस बिल को पास करें इसको पबलिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिये भेजें मगर मैं यह नहीं मानता हूं कि कोई डिमाक्रटिक तरीके से अमेंडमेंट पंजाब की रीजनल कमेटी ने पास कर दिये हैं तो वह सहा है। वह उसको अपोज करते हैं।

दूसरी बात मुझे इस सिलसिले में यह कहनी है कि सरदार साहब ने यह तजवीज रखी है कि कोई पोलीटिकल आदमी शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का मेम्बर न बने। मैं इस मूव को वेलकम करता हूं। और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह खुद

[श्री अजित सिंह]

भी उस कमेटी से इस्तीफा दें तो बहुत से लोग उन से सबक सीख सकते हैं । वह एक एग्जाम्पल सैट करें, ताकि दूसरे लोग उस से सबक हासिल करें । डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि गुरुद्वारे सिखों के साथ साथ हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के लिए भी हैं । यह बात सच है । हमारे ग्रन्थ साहब में लिखा है कि —

जे दर आवत जात है, हट के नाहीं कोय,
सो दर कैसे छोड़िये, जो दर ऐसा होय ।

वह तो गुरु का द्वार है । उस पर सब का बराबर का हक है, उस में सब आ जा सकते हैं, बैठ सकते हैं और बन्दगी कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि दूसरे मजहब के लोग सिखों से डरें नहीं और उन की धार्मिक विद्या और गुरुओं की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से गुरेज न करें । जनाबे बाला, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सिख धर्म में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि सिख किसी को डराते या किसी से डरें । सिख गुरु साहबान के बताए हुए उसूलों पर चलते हैं—उन गुरु साहबान के जिन्होंने चांदनी चौक में अपना सीस—अपना सिर —दे दिया और उन की याद में सीसगंज गुरुद्वारा बना हुआ है । उन्होंने अपनी बाणी में कहा है कि—

भय काहु को देत नह, नह भय मानत आन

न हम किसी से डरते हैं और न हम किसी को डराते हैं । सिख इस उसूल को मद्दे-नजर रखते हैं । सिख किसी हिन्दू या मुसलमान को नहीं डराते हैं । वे तो इस बात पर विश्वास करते हैं कि—

अव्वल अल्लाह नूर उपाया, कुदरत के सब बन्दे,
एक नूर ते सब जग उपजया, कौन भले को मन्दे ।

हम इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिए भेज रहे हैं । मैं इस मूव को वैलकम करता हूं । यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि इट कनसर्न्ज मैनी पीपल इन पंजाब । खासकर सिख कम्यूनिटी से इस का बहुत ताल्लुक है । मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि एस० जी० पी० सी० की जेनरल बाडी बैठे और सरदार सहगल साहब वहां उस के साथ मशविरा करें और जो बात यहां तय पाये, उस को मद्दे-नजर रखा जाये ।

इस के अलावा मैं सजेशन देना चाहता हूं कि सिख कौम के नेताओं, सरदार प्रताप सिंह, मास्टर तारा सिंह, ज्ञानी करतार सिंह से सरदार अमर सिंह सहगल मिलें । इस सिलसिले में मेरी भी सर्विसिज हासिल हो सकती हैं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ।

श्री अजित सिंह : सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह मिनिस्टर हैं । उनको मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । पांच आदमियों की कमेटी इस बिल पर विचार करे और इस बारे में जो उस की विचार-धारा हो, उसको कनसिडर किया जाय ।

आखिर में एक इम्पार्टेंट पायंट की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । सहगल साहब से मेरी बात हुई है और वह मेरे सुझाव को मानते हैं । जब पंजाब में गुरुद्वारा एक्ट बना था, तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं थीं । इसलिये शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट सिखों को, जो कि अमृतधारी सिख हैं, एजीटेशन करनी पड़ी । लाठियां चलीं, गोलियां चलीं, मारपीट हुई । उसके बाद सिखों को यह मानना पड़ा कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट सिखों की रिजर्वेशन होनी चाहिये, वे भी हमारे सिख भाई हैं । सहगल साहब ने यह बात कबूल की है कि अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट सिखों के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगी, तो उनको गुरुद्वारों के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कभी भी चान्स नहीं मिलेगा । उन्होंने माना है कि

हम इसको कर देंगे । पंजाब में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट सिखों की आबादी पच्चीस परसेंट है। उसके मुताबिक उनकी रिजर्वेशन पच्चीस परसेंट हो ।

आखिर में मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे टाइम दिया । थैंक यू ।

सभापति महोदय : सरदार इकबाल-सिंह ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : वाजपेयी जी बोलना चाहते हैं । मैं बाद में बोल लूंगा ।

श्री वाजपेयी : चौधरी रणबीर सिंह भी बोलना चाहते हैं । वही पहले बोल लें।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, गुरुद्वारे पवित्र स्थान है और यह सही है कि सिखों के लिये वे और भी आदरणीय स्थान हैं, लेकिन हर हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के बुजुर्गों में विश्वास रखता है, वे आदरणीय स्थान हैं और उनका इन्तजाम सही हाथों में हो, यह हर हिन्दुस्तानी चाहेगा और चाहता है और उसी ध्येय को हासिल करने के लिये आज से पच्चीस तीस साल पहले पंजाब के शूरवीरों ने लड़ाई लड़ी थी, ताकि पंजाब में गुरुद्वारों का इन्तजाम गलत हाथों से निकले और सही हाथों में आयें । लेकिन उसके बाद का एक इतिहास है । मैं डाक्टर खाडिल्कर साहब से सहमत हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमने एक विधान बनाया है और उसके तहत हम चाहते हैं कि देश में सैकुलरिज्म बढ़े और यहां एक सैकुलर स्टेट कायम हो । लेकिन गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी का जो बिल पंजाब में लागू है, उसका जो नतीजा हुआ, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सामने है । पच्चीस तीस साल के इतिहास ने यह साबित किया है कि अगर उसी ढंग से कोई कानून बनाया जायेगा, तो शायद वह देश के लिये और गुरुद्वारों के लिये खास तौर पर अच्छा साबित न हो । गुरुद्वारे पंजाब के हिन्दुओं के लिये उतने ही पवित्र स्थान हैं, जितने कि सिखों के लिये । अगर आज से पच्चीस तीस साल पहले गुरुद्वारों को देखा जाता, तो मालूम होता—और जिन्होंने देखा है, वे जानते हैं—कि वहां पूजा-पाठ के लिये जितने सिख जाते थे, गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब की वाणी को सुनने के लिये तकरीबन उतने ही हिन्दू भी जाते थे और उतनी ही हिन्दू बहनें जाती थीं, जितनी कि सिख बहनें जाती थीं । लेकिन अगर आज का नक्शा उससे मिलाया जाय, तो वह बिल्कुल उलट है ।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : आज भी उतनी ही जाती हैं । आज भी दरबार साहब में हिन्दू ज्यादा जाते हैं ।

श्री वाजपेयी : कम हो रहे हैं ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मुझे खुशी हो अगर सरदार इकबाल सिंह की बात सही साबित हो, लेकिन मुझे खदशा है कि यह बात सच नहीं है । सरदार इकबाल सिंह की जो इच्छा है, वही मेरी इच्छा है । मेरे में सरदार इकबाल सिंह और सरदार अमर सिंह सहगल में कोई फर्क नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात सदाकत की है । यह सदाकत है कि पिछले पच्चीस साल में— और खास तौर पर पिछले पांच सात साल में—जिन भाइयों के हाथों में गुरुद्वारों की बागडोर रही, उन्होंने पंजाब में फिरकेदारी फैलाने की कोशिश की और फिरकेदारी को फैलाया । इस बात का इतिहास शाहिद है । पंजाब में सच्चर फारमूले के तहत हर एक विद्यार्थी को पंजाबी पढ़ना लाजिमी है, लेकिन पंजाबी और पंजाबी सूबे के नाम पर गुरुद्वारों से मूवमेंट्स चलाई गईं । जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने अभी कहा है, इस बारे में कानून बनाते वक्त हमारा मुद्दा यह होना चाहिये कि इसके जरिये कहीं हम देश में फिरकेदारी को बढ़ावा तो नहीं दे रहे हैं । हमारी सरकार और इस सदन पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि हमने फिरकेदारी की हवा को रोकना है । जिस वक्त

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

हम इस सभा के सदस्य बने तो हम ने कसम ली थी कि हमने कांस्टीच्युएन्ट असेम्बली द्वारा बनाये गये विधान को चालू रखना है और एक सैकुलर राज्य का समाज बनाना है। ये कोई बहुत दिनों की बात नहीं हैं। यह पिछले तीन चार साल पहले का इतिहास है। अमृतसर में क्या कुछ हुआ, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। उसके पीछे कौन सी शक्तियां थीं, यह भी किसी से छिपा नहीं है। मुझे खुशी है कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के मौजूदा प्रधान ने—सरदार प्रेम सिंह लालपुरा ने—बुर्रत की है और ऐलान किया है कि हम गुरुद्वारों को सियासी लड़ाई का मैदान नहीं बनने देना चाहते हैं और नहीं बनने देंगे। दरअसल यही हमारा मुद्दा होना चाहिये। कुछ समय पहले भी कुछ दोस्तों ने यह राय जाहिर की थी कि गुरुद्वारों में जिस ढंग से चुनाव होते हैं, उन से न तो गुरुद्वारों का इन्तजाम अच्छा होता है और न ही गुरुद्वारों का जो मंशा है, वह अच्छा ही पूरा होता है। जो लोग गुरुद्वारों का काम करते हैं, वे फिरकादारी को हवा देते हैं और वे स्यासी लड़ाई के लिये मैदान और अखाड़े बनाते हैं। मुझे पक्का नहीं मालूम लेकिन यह बताया गया है कि वहां पर जो नारा लगाया गया था और बड़े जोर के साथ लगाया गया था उन चन्द साथियों की तरफ से उनके खिलाफ जो सिखों में सब से बड़े कौम परस्त हैं यह था कि पहले तो हिन्दुओं के हाथ में हकूमत दे दी गई है और अब गुरुद्वारों की कुंजी भी हिन्दुओं के हाथ में देना चाहते हैं। इस तरह के नारे उन लोगों ने लगाये जो कि उस वक्त इस गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के इंचार्ज थे और इस तरह से गलत फिजा पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई है। ये बातें जो अच्छे अच्छे हमारे सिख साथी हैं जैसे सरदार उधम सिंह नागोके जी तथा ज्ञानी गुरमुख सिंह मुसाफिर और दूसरे साथियों जिन्होंने कितनी ही इस बात की कोशिश की है कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का काम सही हाथों में जाये और जिन्होंने देश की खातिर कितने ही सालों की जेलें काटी हैं, उनके बारे में कही गई थीं। हमारा जो संविधान है, हम चाहते हैं कि उसके मुताबिक सब काम हो। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि गुरुद्वारों का इन्तजाम सही हाथों में जाये। जब इन कोम परस्त सिखों के द्वारा कुछ काम किये गये तो उनके खिलाफ आवाजें लगाई गईं और अब मुझे डर है कि जिस तरह से इस बिल को यहां रखा गया है और जिस तरह कि क्लाजिज इसके अंदर हैं उनको देखते हुए कहीं वही फिजा सारे देश में न फैल जाये जो कि पंजाब में फैली। कहीं पंजाब में जिस तरह की फिरकेदारी फैली हुई है, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में न फैल जाये। यह फिजा जो वहां फैली है पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों से पैदा हुई थी और अब इस बिल के बाद कहीं यह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों में पैदा न हो जाये। यही मुझे सबसे ज्यादा डर है।

मैं जानता हूं कि सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल की जो भावना इस बिल के पीछे रही है वह बहुत ही अच्छी रही है और मेरी भावना से भिन्न उनकी भावना नहीं हो सकती है और न है। गुरुद्वारों के बारे में उनके जो खयालात हैं उनकी मैं कद्र करता हूं, उनका आदर करता हूं। लेकिन जैसे मैंने कहा मुझे अन्देशा यही है कि पंजाब में जो फिरकादारी इस वक्त है कहीं वह हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में न फैल जाये, जहां इस समय वह नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि सियासी बिना पर किसी भी तरह का रिजरवेशन हमने स्यासी फील्ड में संविधान बनाते वक्त बात समाप्त करने की बात

कही थी और उसको समाप्त भी कर दिया गया है और इसका कारण यह था कि जो इस तरह से चुन कर आयेंगे वे सैक्युलर नहीं हो सकते और आम तौर पर इस तरह से चुन कर आने वाले वे लोग होंगे जो फिरकापरस्त होंगे या फिरकादाराना जहनियत के होंगे । अगर यह चीज सियासी जीवन में सच हो सकती है तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यही चीज गुरद्वारों के इन्तजाम के बारे में भी सच हो सकती है और यह चीज पिछले तीस सालों के इतिहास से स्पष्ट हो गई है ।

अगर चुनाव होते हैं और बिना किसी कटुता के होते हैं तो इससे मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है । सिख मजहब को आगे बढ़ाया जाये, इसका प्रसार किया जाये गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब का प्रचार हो, इसके बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, सभी इसके हक में हैं ।

मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूं कि इस बिल को लोगों की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित न किया जाये और लोगों को इसके बारे में अपने विचार सामने रखने का अवसर न दिया जाये । मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूं कि चुनाव के तरीके को हमें बदलना होगा । मगर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि टेरिटेरियन रिजीम का मैं हामी नहीं हूं, मैं डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम का, सैकशंस का हिमायती हूं । लेकिन मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि गुरद्वारों के इंतिजाम के लिये अगर डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को रखा गया तो उससे फिरकादारी पैदा होगी और उसी तरह से पैदा होगी जिस तरह से पंजाब में पैदा हुई है । इसको हमें बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिये । चुनाव हों लेकिन उनमें इस तरह की बातें न हों, इसका हमें खास तौर पर खयाल रखना चाहिये ।

कुछ दोस्तों का खयाल है कि ट्रस्ट होना चाहिये इस गुरद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के लिये । वह ट्रस्ट किस तरह से कंस्टीट्यूशन करे और किन को ट्रस्टी बनाया जाये, मैं इसके बारे में कोई अथोरिटी नहीं हूं और न ही मैं कोई पक्की बात इस सिलसिले में कह सकता हूं लेकिन मैं यह जरूर मानता हूं कि उस ढंग से चुनाव नहीं होने चाहियें जिससे कि फिरकापरस्ती फैलने की सम्भावना हो ।

सरदार अजित सिंह सरहदी साहब ने पंजाब की पंजाबी रीजनल कमेटी के सिलसिले में भी जिक्र किया है और जो नया गुरद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के बिल वहां पेश किया गया है, उसका हवाला दिया है । जो सिफारिश उस बिल के बारे में रीजनल कमेटी ने की है वह मैं समझता हूं सर्वसम्मति से की गई है और हो सकता है कि चार पांच मैम्बर उसके खिलाफ हों । उस सिफारिश से हमारे सरहदी साहब को इत्तिफाक नहीं है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है । लेकिन जैसा सरदार अजित सिंह जी ने कहा और कौनसा दूसरा तरीका हो सकता है ? जो हुआ ठीक हुआ और पंजाब एसेम्बली के अन्दर जो बिल इस वक्त पेश है और जो तरीका उस बिल में अपनाया गया है, वह मैं समझता हूं सही है और उसमें सरहदी साहब को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): We are accepting this motion for circulation though at this stage I am not in a position to say that we are committed either to the principle or the details of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

16.59 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE BILL

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to define powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament and its Members in certain respects be taken into consideration."

I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to move my motion for the consideration of this Parliamentary Privilege Bill, which is of great importance, which opens up new avenues of discussion as well as may entail reorientation principles and policies.

Mr. Chairman: The motion is....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I have not yet concluded my speech.

Mr. Chairman: It will take time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I will continue the next day.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue on the next occasion.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 15th December, 1958.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 4505—4631

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
890	Flying Club in Jammu and Kashmir	4595-96
891	Gokhale Committee	4596—98
892	Artificial Rains	4599—4600
893	Dues from China	4600—02
894	Rabi Drive	4602—06
895	Lepers in Delhi	4606—10
899	Railway Accident between Rohtak and Kharwar	4611—13
901	Procurement of Rice from Andhra	4613—18
902	Commercial Exploitation of Seas	4618—20
904	Training in Medical Subjects	4620
926	Training of Experts	4621—25
905	Regional Advisory Committees regarding Sailing Vessels Industry	4625—28
906	Joy-ride Train	4628—30
908	Co-operative Sugar Factories	4630-31

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 4631—4728

S.Q. No.		
896	Consolidation of Land Holdings in Himachal Pradesh	4631-32
897	Gram Sahayak Camps and Lok Sahayak Sena Training Camps	4632
898	Traffic Survey of Buckingham Canal	4632
900	Lilabari Airfield	4622-33
903	Training in Co-operation in U.S.S.R.	4633
907	Hirakud Dam Project	4633-34
909	Fire on "S. S. Jagdamba"	4634
910	Indo-Tibet Road	4634-35
911	Telephone Connections	4635-36
912	Postal Services on the Coast of Ratnagri	4636-37
913	Nagarjunasagar Project	4637
914	Unauthorised Hawkers in Trains	4637-38
915	Grain-eating Pests	4638-39
916	Steamer services on the West Coast of India	4639
917	Co-operative Societies in Tripura	4640

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
918	Export of Wheat from Madhya Pradesh	4640
919	Theft in Kalka Mail	4641
920	International Wheat Agreement	4641-42
921	Second Bridge on Yamuna	4642
922	Paddy and Maize Prices in Jammu and Kashmir	4642-43
923	Transport in Himachal Pradesh	4643-44
924	Grand Trunk Road	4644-45
925	Road Transport Disputes	4645
927	Procurement of Foodgrains	4645-46
928	Demands of Postal Employees	4646
929	Bridge Across the Pambar Channel	4646-47
930	'Produce Vegetables' Campaign	4647
931	Paddy Crop in Tripura	4647-48
932	Goods Trains Collision	4648
933	Paying Guest Scheme	4649
U.S.Q. No.		
1343	Foreign Tourists	4649
1344	Special Sub-Committee of the National Welfare Board	4649-50
1345	Saloons and Bogies for Railway Officers	4650-51
1346	Booklets containing Safety Rules and Regulations	4651-52
1347	Nature Cure Centre in Assam	4652
1348	Navigation in Brahmputra	4652-53
1349	Facilites for Overhauling Locomotives	4653
1350	Derailment of Passenger Train between Kotalpukur and Pakur	4653-54
1351	Research Schemes for Bombay	4654
1352	Lift Irrigation Schemes	4654
1353	Sugar Offtake from Bombay State	4655
1354	Research Work on Fisheries	4655
1355	Fishing in Wadge Bank	4655-56
1356	Central Board of Forestry	4656-57
1357	Foodgrains	4657-58

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1358	Marine Wirless Station	4658
1359	Cost of Living Index	4658
1360	Zonal System of Food Movement	4658-59
1361	Family Planning	4659—62
1362	Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation	4661-62
1363	Gold smuggling by Railway Employees	4662
1364	Clock Inspectors	4662-63
1365	Godowns in Himachal Pradesh	4663
1366	Mirror Carp Species of Fish	4663-64
1367	Railway Line upto Narkanda	4664
1368	Scheme for Agricultural Section in Himachal Pradesh	4664-65
1369	Potato, Wheat and Maize Seeds in Himachal Pradesh	4665-66
1370	Sheep Breeding in Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)	4666-67
1371	Poultry Farms in Himachal Pradesh	4667
1372	Regional Poultry Farm in Himachal Pradesh	4667-68
1373	Standing Expert Committee on Seeds	4669
1374	Approach Roads	4669-70
1375	Guna-Ujjain Rail Link	4670-71
1376	Quarters for P. & T. Employees	4671
1377	Damaged Wheat	4671
1378	Multipurpose Tribal Blocks	4672
1379	"Kuth"	4672-73
1380	Master Plans for Flood Control	4673
1381	Overhead Bridge at Level Crossing in Rajpura	4673-74
1382	Rules under inter-State Waters Dispute Act, 1956	4674
1383	Electricity Dues from Pakistan	4674
1384	Ram Ganga Project in U. P.	4675
1385	Bhakra Nangal Project	4675-76
1386	Tourists in Kashmir	4676
1387	New Building of Dhanbad Railway Station	4677
1388	Derailment of a Goods Train between Ghaziabad and Delhi	4677-78
1389	Transport Workers' strike in Himachal Pradesh	4678-79
1390	Bailtarani and Salandi Rivers in Orissa	4679
1391	Survey of new Railway lines	4680
1392	Gastro-Enteritis	4680—82
1393	National Park in Orissa	4683-84
1394	Forged Tickets	4683
1395	Upgrading of Employees	4683-84
1396	Vehicles for National Malaria Eradication Programme	4685
1397	Meeting of the Air Transport Association	4685-86
1398	Jhuming	4686
1399	Paddy Seeds	4686-87
1400	Ring-Wells in Tripura	4687
1401	Suratgarh Farm	4688
1402	Tractors at Suratgarh Farm	4687-88
1403	Utilization of Irrigation Potentialities	4687-88
1404	Damage to Wheat Consignments due to Rain	4689
1405	Food Production in Delhi	4689-90
1406	Loss in Freight Charges	4690
1407	Elepharts in Manipur	4690-91
1408	Kudappa-Kurnool Canal in Andhra	4691-92
1409	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	4692
1410	New Railway Lines in Bombay	4692
1411	Diesel Cars	4692-93
1412	*Per Capita* Consumption of Food	4693-94
1413	Conference of Chief Ministers with the Minister of Railways	4694-95
1414	Survey of New Lines of Northern Railway	4695
1415	Tourism in Manipur	4695-96
1416	Family Planning	4696—98
1417	Construction of P. & T. Buildings in Uttar Pradesh	4698
1418	Primary Marketing Societies	4699

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1419	Postal Services in Tripura	4699
1420	Foodgrains for Punjab	4699-4700
1421	Irrigation Scheme for Najafgarh Development Block	4700
1422	Agricultural School at Lamphal	4700
1423	Power Supply in Delhi	4700-01
1425	Crafts and Cottage Industries	4701-02
1426	Road Accidents	4702
1427	Report of Telegraph Enquiry Committee	4702
1428	P. & T. Building at Jammu and Kashmir	4702-03
1429	P. & T. Building, Chandigarh	4703-04
1430	Building for C.T.O. Amritsar	4704-05
1431	Boot-Polish monopoly contracts	4705
1432	Automatic Traffic Control Signals	4705-06
1433	Bridge over river Gomati	4706-07
1434	Winter Uniform for Government Hospital Employees	4707
1435	Anti-rat Campaign	4707-08
1436	Prices of Vegetables and Pulses	4708-09
1437	Production of Crystal Sugar	4709-10
1438	Medical Colleges	4710—14
1439	International Conference of Agricultural Economists	4713-14
1440	Tourist Development Council	4714
1441	Water Supply for Delhi Power Houses	4715-16
1442	Agricultural Schemes in Punjab	4715
1443	Unclaimed Luggage	4716
1444	Casual Labour on Northern Railway	4716
1445	Fair Price Shops in Himachal Pradesh	4717
1446	Kalyan Cotton Crop	4717
1447	Corruption Cases in Railways	4717-18
1448	Trains Examiners	4718
1449	P. & T. Employees	4719
1450	National Highways	4719
1451	Co-operative Sugar Factories	4720
1452	Electrification of Stations	4720-21
1453	Rice in Punjab	4721
1454	Trunk Calls	4721-22
1455	Central Godowns in Rajasthan	4723
1456	Stations	4723
1457	Amount missing from Post offices	4723-24
1458	Bone Digester in Tripura	4724
1459	Fertilizers	4724
1460	Minor Irrigation in Tripura	4725
1461	Detachment of Wagons	4725-26
1462	Conference of the Registrars of the Cooperative Societies	4726-27
1463	Slum Clearance in Delhi	4727-28

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4728

A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha was laid on the Table

(*i*) Supplementary Statement No. III Fifth Session, 1958

(*ii*) Supplementary Statement No. XII Fourth Session, 1958

(*iii*) Supplementary Statement No. XIII Third Session, 1958

(*iv*) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII Second Session, 1957.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES LAID ON THE TABLE . 4729

Sixth and Seventh Reports were laid on the Table

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 4729-30

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha at its meeting held on 10-12-58 has passed the motion to refer the Cost and Workers Accountants Bill,

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—*contd.*

1958 to a Joint Committee and has requested for concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said motion and for appointment of 20 Members from among the Members of Lok Sabha on the said Joint Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 4731-32

The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1958

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1958

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 4732—93

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Delhi Rent Control Bill as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration, the discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED . 4794—96

Thirty-second Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED . . 4793—99

The Industrial Disputes (Amedment) Bill 1958 (Amendment, of section 15) by Shri Ram Krishan

The Commissions of inquiry (Amendment) Bll, 1958 (Amendment of section 8) by Shri Ram Krishan.

The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of the Schedule) by Shri Ram Krishan.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of the Preamble and substitution of article 38) by Shri Rajendra Singh.

The Constitution (Amendment Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Articles 136, 226, 227, 228 and 329 by Shri Shree Naryan Das.

MOTION TO CIRCULATE BILL—ADOPTED . 4799—4856

Sardar A. S. Saigal moved that the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958. by him be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1959. After some discussion the motion to circulate the Bill was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—UNDER CIRCULATION . 4857-58

Shri Naushir Bharucha moved that the Parliamentary Privilage Bill, 1958 by him be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1958—

Further consideration of the Delhi Rent Control Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and passing of the Bill. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1958-59.